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No. 9486.—Vol. LXI. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1895. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. George Edwardes.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.40,
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open at 1.45.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, a New Musical Farce, entitled
GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hansom Cabby).
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood, Music by Walter Slaughter. Preceded at 7.35 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.20. Box-office open 10 to 10. MATINEE, THURSDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 8.20, ALL ABROAD, by Owen Hall and James T. Tanner. Messrs. Charles Stevens, H. De Lange, C. P. Little, John Coates, L. Rae, G. Carroll, C. Frere, R. Lister and Horace Mills; Miss Kate Cutler, Miss M. Thorne, and Miss Ada Reeve. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE —Mr. Frederick Kerr.
Lessee, Mr. Weedon Grossmith.
TO-NIGHT, at 5 minutes to 9, a new and original farcical play in three acts, describing THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF MISS BROWN. Mr. Frederick Kerr, Mesdames M. A. Victor, May Palfrey, Gladys Homfrey, Esme Beringer, Messrs. John Beauchamp, G. Farquhar, R. Harwood, and Herbert Standing. Preceded at 8.20 by BETWEEN THE POSTS. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor, Mr. Edward Terry.
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, THE PRUDE'S PROGRESS.
By Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Phillpotts.
Mesdames Fanny Brough, Doris Templeton, Alice Mansfield, Ettie Williams, Messrs. Arthur Playfair, W. T. Lovell, G. H. Harker, Arnold Lucy, and Cyril Maude.
MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee, W. S. Penley.
CHARLEY'S AUNT. By Brandon Thomas.
THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS. STILL RUNNING.
EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END. Box-office open 10 to 5.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Dana.
THE PASSPORT (last 5 nights) by B. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 9. Misses Fanny Coleman, Lydia Cowell, and Gertrude Kingston; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, Alfred Maltby, and George Giddens. Preceded at 8.15 by IN AN ATTIC, by Wilton Jones. Doors open 7.45. LAST MATINEE, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 3.

STRAND THEATRE.
MR. WILFRED CLARKE'S SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. A YOUNGSTER'S ADVENTURE, a sketch by J. S. Clarke, followed by a new farce, in three acts, entitled NEW YORK DIVORCE.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3. Box-office open, 10 to 5.

ALHAMBRA.
TITANIA, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45. At 8.10, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Ivanoff Troupe of Russian Singers and Dancers, T. E. Dunville, Hector and Lauraine, Stelling and Revell, Kara, &c. The GRAND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT, by the principal English and Continental Champions, TO-NIGHT, at 10.30 o'clock. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open at 7.45.—Alfred Moul, General Manager.

EMPIRE.
GRAND PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT, at 8. Reproduction of the popular ballet, ON BRIGHTON PIER. At 10.0, will be presented FAUST, a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet by Mdme. Katti Lanner from the scenario of Mr. Wilhelm. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Ernest Ford. Supported by Mdlle. Francesca Zanfretta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, Mr. Will Bishop, and Mdlle. Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by Frederick's Dogs, Segomer, the Bale Troupe, Salerno, the Barra Troupe, Hill and Hull, and the Craggs. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45. Cissie Loftus, G. W. Hunter, O'Brien and Redding, Roma and Sternroyd, Edwin Barwick, May Evans, Will Crackles, Forget-Me-Nots, Clara Wieland, Musical Dale, John Le Hay, the Leopolds, La Belle Rose, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants, and Lottie Collins. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

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MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOLSELEY.

The present Government evidently entertains little belief in new-brooming as a policy. Questioned last night upon the impending military changes, it was singularly chary of information with regard to the Commander-ship-in-Chief, while on the new functions of the President of the Council it condescended to no information at all. And no doubt our military system, or want of system, will require a vast deal of remodelling. The changes, too, will have to be effected from above; and therefore the definite appointment of Lord Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief at least marks a point of departure. We congratulate the Government on retaining the name, because it perpetuates traditions of which the Empire has little cause to feel ashamed. With regard to the person, its choice has fallen upon a soldier endowed with knowledge, possessing an honourable record, and capable of genuine, if rather theatrical, vigour. Provided Lord Wolseley can rid himself of his Ashanti admiration for the short-service fetish, he should fill his all-important duties to the public advantage. Lord Lansdowne refrained from stating the exact conditions upon which the appointment has been made, and he even hinted at modifications of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's proposals. That administrator decided that the functions of the new Commander-in-Chief should be greatly reduced as compared with his predecessor's. He was also to hold his office subject to the rules affecting other staff appointments, "though the usual term would be capable, of course, of extension." If the Government contemplates a reversal of that arrangement we trust that it will take the form of avoiding a hard-and-fast regulation. When tried capacity is placed at the service of the State, it should not be packed off on a pension and a step in the peerage simply because sixty moons have waned. A Median adherence to the five years rule, besides, would place the Commander-in-Chief at the mercy of a fussy Secretary of State. We are not so completely wedded to the virtues of Parliamentary responsibility as to desire that the head of the army should hold his place on much the same tenure as a footman. The ideal is continuity and not transient embarrassment.

The real problem to be solved is the relationship of the Commander-in-Chief to his consultative staff. The Hartington Commission held the existing principles to be amazingly defective, and it stated that conclusion in sufficiently uncompromising language. It discovered "an excessive centralization of responsibility "in the person of the Commander-in-Chief, on whom "the whole executive command, administration, and "supply of the army now devolve." It also opined that "the system cannot adequately provide for the con-"sultative as distinguished from the executive duties of the "War Department." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's proposed Deliberative Council had at least the merit of providing for the latter necessities, while its members, taken separately, would have covered a scheme of administration. The Adjutant-General would have dealt with discipline; the Quartermaster-General would have answered for supplies; the Director of Artillery would have attended to materials of war, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications would have prevented military works from becoming carpet-beating grounds. The present Secretary for War will be perfectly justified in reconsidering these departmental redistributions; indeed, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman never attempted to do more than sketch out a rough outline of reform. But under no circumstances whatever must a number of multifarious duties, with which five intelligences can barely cope, be dumped again on one individual, though his medals are more numerous than those of a prize shorthorn. Over-centralization has reduced the War Office to an atrophy of organization, which is compatible, nevertheless, with a fine harvest of abuse. The powder supply may be non-existent, because you cannot expect the Commander-in-Chief to be attending to it simultaneously with army remounts and a thousand and one matters besides. Economy is out of all question, and contracts can be assigned on any grounds other than those of the public advantage. Lord Lansdowne has an opportunity such as has come to no Secretary for War before him, and any undue regard for persons in high places would be deplorable indeed. We say little as to his position in regard to the Duke of Devonshire, because we have no evidence upon which to base conclusions. Much will depend upon personal inclinations; and, as with the Commandership-in-Chief, there is the danger that the general supervisor may act simply as non-conductor to public criticism. The Duke's sagacity should avert that result, however, and the Council can, if it likes, weld the defences from their fragmentary uselessness into an impregnable whole.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MACEDONIA.—I.

BY A BALKAN STATESMAN.

The solution of the Macedonian question could be adjourned for some time, but not indefinitely. There are elements which will keep it alive, and these will be only emboldened to greater activity if the majority of the European Powers seem to remain uncertain, hesitating, and undecided. At this moment it is much too early, and therefore too dangerous, to undertake that solution. But it is high time to begin with the collection of facts which may enlighten public opinion on the true nature of the question.

There are sanguine politicians who believe in several keys for the opening and successful closing of the Macedonian question. Some of them would do that on "the historic basis," others on the "ethnographic indications." The Panslavists of Russia hope to see it solved in accordance with what they call "manifest Providence"—namely, by Macedonians accepting to be subjects of the Tsar and adopting the Russian as their own language for political and literary purposes. The Federalists of Austria-Hungary—encouraged by slow but unmistakable federal tendencies among the nations of the Dual Monarchy—like to dream that the principle of federation is the key, and that autonomous Macedonia will form one day part of "the United States of South-Eastern Europe." And, of course, Greek patriots think that the Macedonian question can be definitely settled only if at least the maritime Macedonia and its south-western districts as far as Monastir revert to the sceptre of the Basileus. The Serbian patriots would like to see the Serbian Parliament reside at Seres, as in the time of Tsar Dushan, while the Bulgarians dream of nothing less but of the reconstitution of the empire of Tsar Samuel.

Fortunately the Macedonian question is neither exclusively Bulgarian nor exclusively Serbian or Greek. It is a European question *par excellence*, and it cannot be solved otherwise than in concordance with the general interests of Europe, which, fortunately, are perfectly in harmony with the interests of the Balkan nations. With reference to the "historic basis of solution," we may bring to the recollection of our readers three great historic facts: 1. Macedonia was a province of the Greek Empire from the fourth up to the

SERVICE NOTES.

The naval manœuvres for 1895 may be regarded as practically over by now, and though the programme for the exercises of the mobilized fleets was decidedly unambitious, the lessons to be derived from the operations are by no means without importance. In the first place, as regards the newest types of war-vessels, the torpedo-catcher, experience has shown that it is necessary, in order to get full value from these vessels, that the officers and men in charge should be thoroughly accustomed to their working and used to their peculiarities, which are even more marked than those of the torpedo boats, which they (the "catchers") are intended to neutralize. Boldly handled by experienced crews, the "catchers" will prove a most valuable addition to our strength, and, in the open sea, may be relied on to catch and destroy any torpedo boat which may be discovered by the look-outs. In the blockade-running experiment it is true the torpedo-boats appear, in a great many instances, to have successfully evaded the blockade of catchers, but we do not attach very much importance to this experiment, and on service the chances of successfully running a blockade would be so hazardous as to be practically a bar to its attempted execution, unless under peculiarly urgent circumstances.

We have seen also that both "catchers" and torpedo boats are very liable to minor breakdowns, the former perhaps especially so, but this is probably chiefly owing to their novelty and to want of experience on the part of those handling them, and accidents of this nature are just as liable to happen to the boats of a hostile flotilla as to our own. On the whole the recent manœuvres may be said to have established the value of the new "catchers."

A second point to which the recent manœuvres have directed attention is the necessity for increasing the staff of trained signalmen available for newly-mobilized ships. The contrast between the efficiency of the signalling staff in the ships of the Channel Squadron and in the ships mobilized for the manœuvres was very apparent; whereas in the former vessels signals were answered or transmitted with great rapidity, in the latter there was often some delay in taking them in, and the want of experience in reading the semaphore was very noticeable. We have previously referred to the very qualified success of the rival signalling arrangements for long distance work; apparently none of the different systems have yet been brought to sufficient perfection to warrant their introduction into the service.

Another point brought out by the manœuvres, the importance of which has been insisted on by naval officers since Nelson asked for "more frigates," is the imperative necessity of keeping cruising battle-fleets well supplied with very fast cruisers. In this respect we are fairly well off as regards number, but faster vessels than those now available would greatly add to the value of our fighting squadrons and to their efficiency in war. The experiment tried in the manœuvres of effecting a concentration of two squadrons ignorant of each other's whereabouts, by the aid of their cruisers, was quite successful, which is hardly to be wondered at when it is considered that at starting on their quest the fleets were barely one hundred miles apart, and that the weather was fine and clear.

To turn to the recent experiment in the mobilization of a portion of our land forces, to which we alluded last week, several rather uncomfortable discoveries have been made. In the first place, it has been found that the clothing stored for issuing to reservists must be of a larger size than that required for the younger soldiers with the colours, as the reserve men appear to put on flesh in civil life in the majority of instances, in spite of all we have heard as to the amount of destitution in their ranks, which tendency to "thicken," as a *Times* correspondent puts it, has upset all the calculation of the staff at Pimlico. This will necessitate the duplication, to a great extent, of the reserve stores of clothing, as the stock sizes kept for the men now serving can no longer be relied on to equip reserve men. A more important defect has been made apparent in the system under which the equipment necessary to complete the mobilization of units has been issued hitherto. It was obviously regarded as impossible, considering the pressure under which these stores would be generally issued, for the receiving officer to check all the articles he was given, consequently he had to take the equipment in bulk, trusting to everything being there. Unfortunately it now appears that so far from everything being there, in a great many cases most important articles were deficient altogether, and the worst feature is that in most cases the absence of some articles of equipment would probably not have been discovered till urgently required on active service. The whole thing is owing to defective organization, under which it was possible for the receiving officer to be supplied with an official list of the equipment he ought to receive differing in important respects from the list in the possession of the official responsible for the issue. If no blots in our present system other than those above mentioned were brought to light by the recent partial mobilization, the money expended has not been thrown away.

The French are now entitled to take what credit they please for owning the fastest war vessel afloat, as their sea-going torpedo-boat *Forban*, built by Normand, has attained on her trials the extraordinary speed of over 30 knots. Our catchers, the *Boxer* and *Surly*, have hitherto been probably the fastest craft afloat, and from their superior displacement would have a good chance of catching even the speedy *Forban* in anything but smooth water. We hear that the *Forban* travelled very easily, the engines working with surprising smoothness, and that the vibration was much less than might have been expected. The "catcher" *Janus* made very good travelling in her trials over the Maplins the other day, making something over 28 knots on one of her runs.

The new pattern greatcoats which were recently issued to the infantry have been very much appreciated, and both in appearance and in comfort are a very great improvement on the old pattern greatcoat. The strap holding the back together gives a smart appearance to the man, and the men are delighted at being allowed to walk out in the new great coat without the pipe-clayed waistbelt over all. We hope that ere long a girdle will be issued to take the place of the buff belt for walking out with the serge frock, and that in the next issue of frocks the absurd pockets on the hips will be discontinued. As pockets for spare ammunition on service they would be found quite useless; in the first place the material of which they are made is not strong enough, and secondly, men could not carry more than a few rounds in their pockets without being chafed and starting galls on the hips. A large canvas expense pouch to fasten to the waistbelt in the place of one of the present buff pouches would be the only practicable way of carrying a quantity of ammunition on service

middle of the fourteenth century—that is to say, for nearly a thousand years, with a short interruption during the time of the Bulgarian Tsar Samuel; 2. Macedonia was taken from the Greeks and annexed to Serbia in the middle of the fourteenth century by the Serbian Tsar Dushan; 3. The third, and the greatest, and the only historic fact of practical importance is: that the Turks conquered Macedonia after defeating the Serbian King Vukashin in 1371, and that since that up to the present day they are masters of that country. To the question to whom Macedonia belongs historically, the only conclusive answer could be that it belongs to the Sultan, and that, after him, the Greeks have the strongest historic claim. At any rate, one thing is beyond all doubt: the Bulgarians have *no* historic claim on Macedonia.

Let us now glance at the ethnographic facts. Macedonia was from immemorial times occupied by the Thracians, who later on, mixed with the Roman colonists, formed a new ethnographic type, the Roumanians, who in Macedonia at the present day are called officially "Macedonian Valacqs," and popularly "Tzintzari." The Albanians (supposed to be the descendants of the Old Pelasgians) are another autochthonous nation in Macedonia. The coast was in possession of Greek colonies. These three nations, the Roumanians, the Albanians, and the Greeks, were partially submerged and dislocated by the great Slavonic immigration of the sixth century. The Greeks had to withdraw within the fortified towns and to the coast; the Albanians were driven towards the western mountains; the Roumanians towards Thessaly. Then the Serbians, very nearly related in language and customs to the first Slavonic immigrants, encouraged by reports from their kinsmen, left their old home on the northern slopes of the Carpathians about 630 A.D., and settled first in southern Macedonia, but shortly afterwards withdrew to northern Macedonia, and to the countries which they occupy to this day. Some two hundred years later Turanian hordes crossed the Danube, conquered the Slavonians settled between that river and the Balkans, mixed with them, modified in a certain measure their language, and created a new ethnographic type—the Balkan Bulgarians.

The Slavonians.

The pure-blooded Slavonians who occupied Macedonia, and more or less the whole western portion of the Balkan Peninsula, had not much sympathy with the new specimen of Bulgaro-Slavonians who occupied more or less the eastern part of the peninsula. The difference of blood, dialect, and in some degree folklore, was one of the causes why the Bulgarian Empire of Samuel did not last. The want of sympathy between the Eastern (the Bulgarians) and the Western Slavonians (the Serbians) of the Balkan Peninsula has survived all the changes during the last eight hundred years. If you take an average Macedonian Slavonian who has not yet undergone the effects of the artificial Bulgarization, you will find him to have more sympathies with the Serbians, with whom he has the same customs and almost the same language. The Macedonian dialect is certainly much nearer to the Serbian than to the Bulgarian.

In fact, from the time of the Treaty of Adrianople (which recognized the political existence of Serbia as an autonomous State) to that of the Conference of Paris (1829-1856) the Slavonians of Macedonia gravitated politically towards Serbia, while the Greeks, the Roumanians, and the Albanians of that province gravitated towards the Kingdom of Greece. Even among the Slavonians, especially those who lived in great towns like Salonica, Ohrida, Monastir, Veles, etc., there were numbers who hoped that the Greeks of the kingdom would succeed in annexing Macedonia.

The Porte.

These facts were well known to the Porte. She was jealously and sometimes fiercely watching the growing influence of Serbia and Greece in Macedonia. The suspicions of the Turks went so far that the Macedonians who, when asked about their nationality, declared themselves as pure Macedonians were persecuted as latent rebels. These persecutions were so systematic, so rough, and so notorious, that on each occasion of a public census many a Macedonian Slavonian dared not declare his nationality, but said that he had no nationality, being nothing but a humble and faithful Rayah. "Then you are Bulgarians, seeing that these are the only humble and faithful Rayah!" the Turkish officers would exclaim, putting down numerous Macedonians as Bulgarians.

Thus the Sublime Porte was the first zealous, although unpaid, agent of the Bulgarian propaganda in Macedonia.

Then there was another circumstance which helped the Bulgarians enormously. At the Crimean war no experience was more painful to the Russians than to see that the Serbians of the Principality and the Greeks of the kingdom would not move in favour of Russia, and to hear their explanation of such a policy—namely, that Serbian and Greek interests were not identical with Russian interests. If the little vassal principality of Serbia and the not much larger Kingdom of Greece were politically so awakened, and dared to follow a line not approved by Russia, what would not be their conduct if they were increased and strengthened! At the same time, the Bulgarians seemed to be an inert mass, without initiative, without political ideals, without energy, ready to accept any shape and any seal which a strong and determined hand chose to impress upon them. One of the consequences of the Crimean war was that the Russian Panslavists decided by all means to prevent Macedonia becoming either Serbian or Greek, and to claim that province for the Bulgarians, the people who, as it was then believed, would be happy at any time to become the humble and faithful subjects of the Tsar. The separation of the Bulgarian Church from the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople, the creation of the Bulgarian Exarchate, the nomination of the Bulgarian Bishops in Macedonia, the systematic support of the Bulgarian propaganda in that province, and the Treaty of San Stefano were only the parts of one great scheme, devised by the Russian Panslavists and executed by General Ignatieff. The object of the scheme was nothing less than to bring the whole of the Balkan Peninsula under Russian rule.

The Guile of the Muscovite.

Thus Russia was the second and most powerful agent for the Bulgarization of Macedonia. Her work, the Bulgarian Exarchate, was not an institution for religious purposes; it is only disguised by sacerdotal vestments, but in reality it is a powerful political engine which has only political aims. The Exarch, assisted by monetary contributions from Moscow, was able since 1870 to cover Macedonia with a network of Bulgarian political agencies, seeing that every priest and every teacher sent to the Macedonian villages and towns was selected from amongst the Bulgarians, and instructed to work by all means for the Bulgarization of the province. The Macedonians, Serbs and Greeks did what they could to defend themselves, but they struggled at great disadvantage, seeing that the Porte facilitated and Russia instigated and assisted the Bulgarian propaganda. Under such circumstances it was no wonder that the Bulgarians should obtain some success. During the last twenty-five years their priests and teachers were able to raise up a new generation, which can speak the "language of the school"—namely, the Bulgarian, whereas the older generation, and most of those who have not passed through Bulgarian schools, speak to this day a dialect quite distinct from the Bulgarian.

Now, although the Exarchate has within the last twenty-five years done much, nobody knows better than the Exarch that things are not yet sufficiently ripe to attempt a great stroke. If you were to ask the Exarchate what it desires under present circumstances, it would answer you: "Let the Sultan re-establish yet four Bulgarian dioceses in Macedonia, and the country will remain quiet for at least another quarter of a century." If the Sultan were to-morrow to express his willingness to grant autonomy to Macedonia, I believe the Bulgarian Exarchate would be decidedly opposed to such a course, for the simple reason that autonomy would give chances to the Serbians and to the Greeks to defend and strengthen their national interests in Macedonia. I think only lately the Bulgarian Exarch expressed himself to an interviewer in the sense that "Macedonia is as yet not ripe for autonomy." From the Bulgarian point of view the Exarch is quite right. All he wants now is to get more tools, more agents, and more time to carry on propagandist operations in Macedonia. But there is now a new disturbing element allowed to come into play. It is the personal ambition of Prince Ferdinand.

Occasional Notes.

As it was Sir William Harcourt—and not Lord Randolph Churchill, as is commonly supposed—who was the author of the phrase that it is the duty of an Opposition to oppose, he cannot blame his followers for giving effect to it. But no one knows better than Sir William the futility of such opposition as is now being offered to the Government. It is a pity that the closure has to be applied so early in the new Parliament, but it is inevitable. We are certainly no advocates of closuring Supply, for as a rule too little discussion is given to the expenditure of public money. But at the present moment there are peculiar reasons why discussion should be brief. The estimates are not the estimates of the present Government, but of their predecessors; it is not likely, therefore, that any exception can really be taken to them by the Opposition.

If Sir William Harcourt does not take care, Mr. Tim Healy will wrest the leadership of the Opposition from his hands. Although he has not a majority even of his own sub-section of the Nationalist party he acts as its acknowledged chief. And now he is posing as champion of the prerogatives of the Crown against the arrogant aggression of the Constitutional party. Tim is indeed hard to beat. When he had done, Mr. Channing took up the running, and demanded that the Government should at once introduce measures for the relief of agriculture. Sir William Harcourt, more or less reluctantly, supported his follower, on the grounds that members of the present majority had made capital and had obtained votes out of the depression of agriculture. But it is not pretended that the present Government came in on an agricultural policy, as Mr. Gladstone's came in on Home Rule in 1892. And yet in that year, though Mr. Gladstone had had six years in which to mature a scheme of Home Rule, no one pressed him to disclose it before the Session of 1893. But perhaps it is hardly natural to expect the still smarting minority to be reasonable.

The despatch from our correspondent at Shanghai justifies the apprehensions he expressed when the Commission of Inquiry was despatched to Ku-Cheng. He said that the universal opinion at Shanghai was that unless a British escort accompanied the Consuls the investigation would be a farce. And so apparently it is becoming. The Mandarins, fearing that the prisoners may turn Emperor's evidence, refuse to allow the Commission to see them. An inquiry, conducted by the very persons inculpated, is too strong a joke even for Chinese to be allowed to play. If we are to obtain ample reparation for the late outrages and prevent a repetition of them, Lord Salisbury will have to be very peremptory indeed. Threats are wasted on Orientals—and on Chinese beyond all other Orientals—unless they are followed up by immediate action. It is, no doubt, embarrassing to have to put pressure on China at this crisis, but it will have to be done.

Mr. John Garrett is a lapidary living at Station-road, Church-end, Finchley. He is also an old man in a hurry, for he is within five years of threescore-and-ten, and an old man frivolous has to crowd his fun rather thickly if he wants to establish a record. Mr. Garrett's record is in a new line, but it will take some beating. Of course, he went to work at night, as is the custom of your true humorist, but policeman-beating or knocker-wrenching was too old-fashioned for him. Happily the houses in suburban Finchley have gardens, which have gates, which have pillars, which have pillar-caps, and here was a splendid opening. So for some weeks back Finchley has woken in the morning to find its sacred pillar-caps mutilated, with feelings similar to those of the Athenians in the days of Alcibiades. One night as many as fifteen were knocked off. So Constable Chubb lay in wait behind a hedge, and was horrified to see Mr. Garrett, whose respectability was attested by many witnesses, and who was admitted by the constable himself to be a nice chatty old gentleman, steal forth and knock over a couple of pillar-caps. There was a fight, but Mr. Garrett was finally secured. Yesterday he said that he was nursing a grandchild, and had just stepped out to look at the railway lights, by which, failing a knowledge of the stars, he told the time. He denied any connection with the pillar-caps. However, he had to pay seven and a half guineas for the four pillars, which is rather cheaper than Samson's price for two. But then the Philistines of Finchley don't sit on their pillars.

We are glad to notice that the Government has carried to its logical sequence the vote by which Lord Rosebery's Administration fell. The sum of £70,000 is added to the Estimates, representing the money to be expended on strengthening the reserve of ammunition. That is good so far as it goes. But several questions will arise on this vote. Can the Government works and the private firms on which they depend produce the ammunition in sufficient quantities at short notice? Are they going to rely exclusively on Cordite in spite of the very grave doubts which exist not only as to the danger of its manufacture but as to its stability and endurance of variations of temperature and the like? Moreover, when these questions are answered others will arise of much importance to private manufacturers. Are the firms supplying the Government also to be empowered to sell Cordite to foreign Governments and to private individuals? And are they, moreover, to enjoy the privilege, denied to other firms, of styling themselves sole purveyors of powder to her Majesty's Government?

We are glad to hear that the latest challenger for the America Cup received an enthusiastic reception on her arrival at New York, and it is to be hoped that the matches between her and *Defender* will be brought to a good end with the same sportsmanlike feeling. Keen as we are to regain the cup, we would almost prefer that *Valkyrie* should be defeated in an open English fashion than that we should have another dose of the ill-feeling of which international competitions with America have lately been so productive. For most of this the American newspaper man is no doubt to blame. Over here the Cornell crew seemed to take their beating like good sportsmen, nor did Mr. Dwyer while in this country make preposterous complaints against the treatment he received on the British turf. But in matters of sport it is only too obvious that a large section of the American press is fanatically Anglophobe, and with its absurd accusations of foul play when its champions are beaten, it too often succeeds in stirring up any amount of bad blood on both sides of the Atlantic. The appearance of the new Watson boat seems to have scared those American experts who thought they had a certainty in *Defender*.

If M. Lépine were really going to carry out—he seems rather inclined to say that he is not—the admirable idea with which he has been credited, and suppress the woman who walks about in "rational costume," he would, it seems, require more law at his back than he has got. At present he has only the police-regulation of the 16 Brumaire, An IX. This provides that no woman shall wear "the garb of man"; but it is evident from the context that "the garb" must be of such a kind as to lead "infallibly" to a confusion of sexes in the mind of a policeman. Now, it is perfectly possible for a man so to wear the garb of woman as to bring about this confusion in the mind; and, in France, a man may do so with impunity, for there is no law to touch him. But though when a man wears the Dutch-built riding-breeches now in vogue no policeman would mistake him for a woman, yet when woman wears a very similar sort of garment she cannot be said to be in the garb of man within the meaning of the regulation of 16 Brumaire, An IX. because no policeman could possibly mistake her for anything but a woman.

Sunday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Gravelotte, and it was celebrated in true martial fashion in North London. It is true that Moss Mayne, aged eighteen, protested that his sole reason for carrying a stick spiked with nails along the Enfield-road was that he had been attacked there once upon a time. Still, 191 J thought that it was hardly necessary that he should take fifty or sixty similarly armed lads along with him for self-defence, or that they should be so turbulent on their march. And Mr. Paul Taylor agreed with 191 J, and made Moss find bail for his good behaviour for the next six months. Simultaneously 201 J was suppressing a mobilization in Queen's-road, Dalston. The numbers there are not stated, but they were considerable, and Walter Pearse, aged sixteen, was observed to smite another youth with a weapon which he then concealed under his waistcoat. It proved to be a garden railing, and it also turned out that Walter has a reputation as a terror, and has been honoured in consequence with the classic title of "The Dodger." So twenty shillings or ten days seemed to meet his case. It is all very well for the Waterloo of the future to be won on the public roads of Dalston, but peaceable, church-going North Londoners find it rather too exciting. And yet Mr. Lane yesterday ruled that children are not dangerous animals. Well, they soon become so.

No. — PORTRAIT OF A LADY (UNKNOWN).

All that you were is less than dust,
Your love no longer makes or mars,
Yet, given to the world in trust,
Through changing time, 'neath changeless stars,
Down the slow years your beauty came,
A perfect face without a name.

I wonder whether those deep eyes
Knew peace or wayward passion best?
Or did they, as in sweet surprise,
Take life for one delicious jest,
Until the tragic mummer sent
The bitter word of banishment?

Perhaps you found our ways too rough
For your untravelled, tender feet;
Perhaps life was not full enough
Of sharp delight and fervent heat;
Or was it set to some rich tune
That broke ere summer reached its June?

At least your beauty was your own,
And he who laid the colours here
Reaped long ago what he had sown
In the full springtime of his year:
His name and majesty we know,
But you, for ever nameless go.

The spectacle of the German Emperor "decorating our guns with his laurels" on the occasion of the anniversary of Gravelotte would seem to have been too much for the *Figaro*. Accordingly that journal has been giving the Kaiser, to use its own phrase, something to fix up those decorations with. The wherewithal consists of citations from a pamphlet published at Bordeaux in 1871. The pamphlet itself is a compilation of press and other animadversions upon the conduct of the Prussian armies during the campaign then just concluded. Supposing, however, that every word cited were true—this supposition is a liberal one—the unprejudiced outsider must needs come to the conclusion that it were more judicious to leave animadversions of this sort alone. Because it is demonstrable that before 1870 there was 1807; that French exactions were not absolutely unknown in Prussia; that one Johann Palm, who was not even a *moblot* but a bookseller, was shot to death for minding his own business; that there was once a Louvre full of other people's property; and that "à la guerre comme à la guerre" is a French proverbial expression. Only France happened to be on the winning side when these things were done, and that expression was becoming proverbial. And that made, and makes, all the difference—from a French point of view.

If this should meet the eye of any member of the East Sheen Common Preservation Society, will he or she write to us an account of their wrongs? For we feel that the story told in this morning's *Telegraph* is almost too good to be true. We can believe in the existence of a body of local residents who attempt to stop up a public right of way over Sheen Common because we have heard of that sort of thing before. We can believe that they closed a gate which had been always left open for at least a hundred years, for that is the usual method of such gentry's madness. But when we learn that the road through this gate leads directly to a house occupied by the Duke of Teck's gardener, and situated in the grounds of White Lodge, and further, that the Duchess of Teck together with the Duchess of York and her infant Prince were thus locked out of their own garden, we grow feverish. The story goes on to say that the gate was opened by another key and that the Duchesses proceeded in their carriages. But not before a member of the S.C.P.S. had asked one of their footmen who they were, and, after being informed, had warned the party against proceeding. We repeat that we are anxious to hear the other side of the story, if there is one.

Mdme. Pandore Desmoulins, native of a small village near Draguignan, has succeeded in becoming a posthumous celebrity, and in highly entertaining the audience of a provincial law-court. Pandore, it seems, laboured under a slight eccentricity; she persisted in treating the evening meal as an immediate preliminary to going to bed, and to this end she was accustomed every night to take out the ivory fence of her teeth and put them into a finger-glass before her. Not only this. She invariably turned to any young couple dining at the same pension and exhorted them to follow her example, "as they were about to retire to rest." The judge: "When did she put them back?" Witness: "She never put them back; she used them as knife and fork. On one occasion she cut a bunch of papers with them, which she handed to the company." The result of this state of affairs was that Mdme. Colombey, a married daughter, impounded the frame and locked it up in Pandore's own box—rightly so called as it led to litigation between the said daughter and a son—when Pandore herself had retired to a place where the ivory fence is unbroken or non-existent. The judge himself seemed to be of the opinion that a frame which had survived the mortal one should still be regarded as a fixture. It cannot in any case be regarded as landed property *immeuble*, and still less in this particular case as *immobile*.

AN IRISH REVIVAL.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

TORIES may come and the Liberals may go, but the particularly Irish way of going on lasts for ever—at least for the time being, as an Irishman might say himself. It is a way of continually complaining, often obstructing, dwelling on details, and clamouring for concessions. All these characteristics were fully displayed at yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons, and were in fact the main features of a discussion that lasted from three in the afternoon till after two in the morning, and in the end saw the Address carried by 212 to 63, after a debate of three days. Questions were not of vital interest, save that nearly thirty of them were Irish, ranging in importance from those of the Bridget O'Sullivan's pig type up to those concerned with relief works in some particularly distressful corner of the distressful country. A supplementary query boomed in the deep bass of Mr. John Redmond's voice led to an interesting promise on the Government's part. While refusing to allow any private Irish member to make capital of such a subject, the Ministry have promised to re-enact the 13th Clause of the Irish Land Bill, which will go a long way towards removing the chief legitimate agricultural grievances. The only other point that came out before business proper was reached—except a good deal of talk from Master Tim Healy and brother Maurice, who threatened Ministers with all sorts of penalties on the Estimates, and promised discussions which would direfully prolong the session if such promises were ever kept—was that Viscount Wolseley is to be the new Commander-in-Chief. After two false starts Mr. Swift MacNeill tried to make a democratic grievance because Mr. St. John Brodrick told him it would be more convenient to wait till the announcement was made in the Lords; but there the fiery Swift refused to apply even verbally. So after he had gravely misrepresented once or twice what he himself had said, he was consoled with the formal announcement of what had long been known to every one else. Questions over, Government asked for and got the requisite means of bringing on the end of the session speedily, circumstances and the Irishmen permitting, of course. This stirred the technical soul of Timothy to wonder and many words. He of all people in the world thought it disrespectful to interpolate a discussion on such points in the debate on the Address. But Sir William Harcourt, whom Mr. Vesey Knox still calls the member for Derby (Welsh papers please copy), and Mr. Balfour combined to point out his inaccuracies, and to carry the point. Then there was a flicker over agriculture and another over the unemployed, and much Radical wrath was wasted because the farmers were not to be made perpetually prosperous in a moment, and the latter were not at once to get Utopian wages and hours of labour. But there was little life in it all, save for a little sparring between the leaders of the two sides. And after a walking match of three divisions at the end, promoted by wakeful Timothy, and doubtless welcome to the new parliamentary legs, the debate on the Address closed.

"NEW YORK DIVORCE," AT THE STRAND.

THE pieces presented last night at this theatre may easily run for a month. They are exactly calculated to give satisfaction to the country cousin, and there should be a certain section of the London public, as indeed last night's applause proves that there is, which should help to keep the theatre open for that period. But the more critical habitué is bound to be bored. For instance, there is nothing in Mr. John Clarke's curtain-raising sketch to hold the attention. There are two people who are in love with each other without seeing how to declare themselves, a mother and daughter who do not know each other, and a lover who is doomed by the inevitable fatuous will to pose as a brother; and that is all. Mr. Wilfred Clarke talks a fairly recognizable north country brogue, but he is not suited to his uninteresting part; and, though Miss Nancy Noel is personally charming, her acting and that of Misses Wylford and Ewell is but passable.

The longer play is extravagant farce, founded on the French and based on a peculiarity of New York law which allows a second marriage after five years' desertion, in the absence of any proof of the survival of the deserter. Paul Roach, a young artist, is married, but dare not let his rich uncle know of it for fear of disinheritance. Paul's ward is also married to his friend Peter Clincher, who dare not let Paul know of the fact. A dressmaker, who alleges that Paul has promised her marriage, becomes a servant in the establishment, with the intention of forcing him to make his promise good. And the muddle is completed by the arrival on the scene of Mrs. Roach's deserter husband, who is also Paul's stepson, for Paul, who is much his junior, had previously married a rich old lady, though Mrs. Roach is ignorant of the fact. Then Mrs. Roach is passed off as Peter Clincher's wife; the dressmaker complicates everything by her malicious abstractions and substitutions of letters, and the jealousies of Paul Roach are the sole thing wanting to confound confusion hopelessly. The ingenious and intricate complications, which never cease to be intelligible, are undeniably very clever. But the play, particularly the third act, is absurdly and wearisomely long; and the persistent repetition of verbal misunderstandings and puns of varying excellence (chiefly weak) becomes inexpressibly fatiguing. Still, it is only fair to add that the gallery laughed throughout the evening.

Mr. Wilfred Clarke wears a worried look throughout in a splendidly consistent manner, and yet with plenty of variety. It is a really first-rate piece of broad farcical acting, and fully entitles Mr. Clarke to rank with the Penleys and the Terrys. Miss Marie Hudspeth scores a decided success in the part of Honor Racket, the ex-dressmaker. Mr. Oswald Yorke does not bore one in the part of "his friend," as might have been expected; and Messrs. Wood and Helmore, and Misses Wylford and Noel do the play no harm. But it is not a success.

PARLIAMENTARY STATISTICS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "An Inquisitive Idler" stated that of the newly-elected members four were educated at Shrewsbury. I know of five—namely, Sir George Osborne Morgan, Bart., Q.C.; Lieut.-Colonel T. Myles Sandys, and Messrs. R. Jasper More, W. Tudor Howell, and George Kemp. As, presumably, your correspondent desires to be accurate, you may perhaps think it worth while to make the correction.—Yours faithfully,

PHILIP A. SCRATCHLEY,
17, *Victoria-street, S.W., August* 16. Hon. Sec. Old Salopian Club.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your impression of the 15th inst. there is an article entitled "Some Statistics of the New Parliament," in which the number of Jewish M.P.s is estimated at six. Your correspondent is, however, undoubtedly mistaken, for there are at least eight gentlemen professing the Hebrew faith, whose names and constituencies are as follows: Mr. B. L. Cohen, Islington East; Sir Julian Goldsmid, St. Pancras South; Sir Samuel Montagu, Whitechapel; Mr. Harry Marks, St. George's-in-the-East; Mr. H. S. Samuel, Limehouse; Baron F. de Rothschild, Buckingham, Mid; Baron Henry de Worms, Liverpool, East Toxteth; and Mr. A. Strauss, Cornwall, Camborne. All of the above, excepting the member for Whitechapel, are Unionists.—I remain, yours obediently,

6, *Beresford-terrace, Canonbury, N., Aug.* 19. ALBERT N. HYAMSON.

THE KIRKWALL TREE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your interesting description of Orkney, in issue of August 9 (the *Pall Mall* reaches here somewhat late), you may like to know that Orkney is by no means the only treeless island. Here, in South Uist, I have to-day walked for miles, and not seen a single tree. On passing the school at Daliburgh, I turned in for a chat with the schoolmaster, who states that there *is* one tree in South Uist, somewhere, namely, the "monkey-puzzle" tree, which is now, however, in a state of decadence. Hence, in the course of time, the island will probably be entirely treeless. This absence of trees in islands larger than the Channel Islands is, to a stranger, very curious.—Believe me, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. MUNRO.
Lochboisdale, South Uist.

OUR JUMBLE SALE.

IT came about through a tin church. Even the dwellers in the surrounding villas were unable to regard it as a handsome structure, and they set to work to get a stone building in its place. Some gave money, others a labour of love in the collection of subscriptions. We had dramatic entertainments and a bazaar, and the new church at last got under way. It was dedicated to a Saxon saint, and was built of grey stone, picked out with red bricks. The roof, too, was red, in compliment to the contiguous semi-detached residences; the style was said to be Gothic, and the east window looked as though it had been sat upon. Then the funds petered out. A callous inhabitant gave a bell, but cushions and things were yet unprovided. Another subscription list went round; but it wore a thin and unhealthy appearance on its return. The ladies of the parish began to look unhappy, and the curate in charge was the object of much sympathy. Then the local genius suggested a Jumble Sale.

The idea caught on tremendously. Hearts that had long since hardened against all other forms of subscription opened anew. We all had something which had ceased to be of any use to us, and we gave ungrudgingly. Contributions of every kind were accepted by the committee with fervour. Old clothes were in greatest demand, but incomplete files of the *Girl's Own Paper*, decrepit bassinettes, hymn books, saucepans, and feeding-bottles met with equal welcome. Even the gift of the man who weighed in with a barrow-load of chipped marmalade pots was not refused. We held the sale in the Parish Hall, a dour and dingy edifice, customarily occupied during the evening-time by a decayed bagatelle table and a dozen or so youths, whose chief joy and occupation is to cut off from the table what little green baize yet remains to cover its nakedness, poke the fire in winter with the cues, and at all seasons to smoke tobacco of a quality which demands indiscriminate expectoration. The hall had at odd times been used for divers purposes. Divine service has been held there, and a County Council lecturer has left the stain of cookery lessons on its floor. It has witnessed within its walls the deliberations of a parish meeting and the step-dancing of a fourth-rate music-hall company. But the place had never presented

SUCH A STRANGE APPEARANCE

as it wore on the day of the jumble sale. The floor and every nook and corner were crammed with cast-off clothes and disabled pieces of furniture. The offerings of pious munificence swelled out beyond the door into the back yard, where lay, in tempting rows, fire-irons, jam pots, and spoutless jugs. Everything the housewife's heart could desire was to be found somewhere on the premises, save only a supply of disinfectants.

At three o'clock the doors were opened, and a struggling crowd of both sexes and most ages straightway obliterated what little empty space the wares and their sellers had left. Our village may be described as extra-suburban. Consequently we had a supply of fairly genuine rustics, varied with more cultured types. The latter contained a gentleman of Hebraic countenance, who came down from London specially to see our jumble sale. He had heard of it somehow (so do our good deeds spread abroad unawares!), and he bought extensively. When the crowd had recovered from its initial exclamations of surprise at the attractive display it settled down to business, and trade rapidly became brisk, the Israelite making the running. Trousers were in greatest demand, and fetched from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a pair, the latter price being quoted only in the case of a few extra high-toned garments. As a rule that sum purchased a complete suit. Indeed, towards the finish a dress-suit, in quite excellent preservation (speaking in a relative manner), was disposed of for one shilling. "Fairly chucking the things away, ain't it, Bill?" the purchaser's friend remarked. Bill's mind seemed more deeply concentrated on the problematical uses of his bargain. Silk hats were the drug in the market. Buyers were shy all through the sale; which was a pity, the stock being numerous. Towards the close of the day, however, a fair amount of business was done at fourpence each and a quarter of a pound of tea thrown in. Other hats sold without the adventitious aid of grocery. A very wide-brimmed clerical hat found a ready sale. The buyer wore it for the remainder of the day.

HE WAS NOT IN HOLY ORDERS;

his vocation in life was as a sort of occasional assistant in the back premises of the Spotted Dog; he had lost one eye—in battle, so the legend ran—and his nose was damaged, and suggested beer. His appearance in the wideawake contributed to the gaiety of the scene. We expect many startling developments in wearing apparel in our parish during the coming weeks, and are looking forward with special curiosity to the Sunday get-up of an undersized youth who speculated heavily in collars at a penny a dozen; the size of those collars was 17½: they were tall ones with spiky ends, such as are affected by elderly gentlemen. This sort of thing does much to make life interesting in a dull neighbourhood.

Altogether our jumble sale was a distinct success. We gathered a fair sum of money from it, and a heap of experience. In this latter category we learned incidentally the unwisdom of exposing curtain poles for sale. The specimen that came to us was bought by a man who was in a hurry. When he shouldered his treasure there was havoc in the hall, and the expressions which some of those present permitted themselves were out of keeping with the object of the sale. We shall likewise in future be careful to indicate the nature of goods whose use is doubtful to the uninitiated, and thereby avoid repeating our error of selling to a modest servant maid an article which she took to be a table-cover, and which turned out to be connected with the furnishing of a cradle. The poor girl will never enter our new church without blushing. Above all, we have learned that a jumble sale (in Matthew Arnold's phrase) "makes for righteousness." Ever since we sent the parcel of old boots, with the pieces of kamptulicon which every one tripped up in, and the file of *Tit Bits*, and the other odd things, we have felt nearer to the spirit of true charity and true religion. We feel, too, a sense of proprietorship in the new church; and we know that the house looks much tidier than it did before.

"THE COUP DE GLOTTE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I cannot understand Madame Melba's attitude. The free ribs at birth are made to contract by external force which, when removed, causes these ribs to rebound and expand; this sucks in the first inspiration of independent life, for "nature abhors a vacuum." It is this "resident air" by which medical men prove independent life. This first act of inspiration causes a recoil, for the air inspired, being colder than the heat of the body, acts on the nervous system, and reflex action closes the larynx (false and true cords). The heat of the body, heating this imprisoned air, expands it, and the larynx is then no longer closed by reflex action, but by aerial pressure within and below it. The heart, wanting to go on with its work, now causes reflex action, and the larynx opens and the child cries, the power being dependent on the compressed air, and the amplitude of vibration of the elastic substance (vocal chords). This first cry of independent life is the *coup de glotte*. No one would ever have lived without it, and it is independent of the Will. It is the application of this in the adult that I scientifically prove to be the basis of all teaching. The attack is used by every good singer who commences a word beginning with a vowel at its loudest, and it is impossible to sing a loud, unaspirated word like "I" without it, or we get "high" instead. Any one who can remember Titiens' opening of the second part of the "Elijah," or the passage "I am He that comforteth," will know what I mean. Melba has the most perfectly balanced voice on the operatic stage, judging from her depth of chest and width of forehead. I do not think she has half its quantity, and she always, in staccato passages, employs the *coup de glotte*. Notably in the duet with Rigoletto, in the passage, "presso Dio veglia un angiol protettor." I have not heard her sing "Gli angui d'inferno."

The attack, then, is self-revealing automatic voice, subordinate to the will that possesses and informs it. It is as the eyes see and the ears hear. It is the opposite to violence, effort, or will-force. It is the means to an end, and is not the end itself. Melba learned off Marchesi, and she was trained by Manuel Garcia, who wrote "this first lesson should be insisted on, as it is the basis of all teaching." The modern *vibrato* is caused by the absence of the *coup de glotte*, the weakness of modern voices is caused by the same.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

CHARLES LUNN.
August 17.

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REVIEWS.

THE CHINAMAN.*

As an object of curiosity and amusement the Chinaman has long been interesting to the inhabitants of the Western world; a race so much the lordlier that few of even its more sagacious representatives ever dreamed of an immediate future in which the amusement and curiosity would be turned into serious speculation. It is true that when, two years ago, Mr. Charles Pearson published the remarkable forecast entitled "National Life and Character" his anticipations of the future of the Black and Yellow races did rouse a little flutter of speculative apprehension. It was, however, but a feeble excitement. That "the lower races are increasing upon the higher and will some day confine them to a portion of the temperate zone" is not a sort of thing that any Briton has been educated to admit the likelihood of; and Mr. Pearson's prognostics would have sunk into the limbo of neglect but for the sudden and startling transformation of Japan into a sort of Yellow-Sea Great Britain. That event opened our eyes indeed; the "awakening" of China, as a probable consequence, instantly engaged attention; and since then the character and capabilities of the Chinese have become a lively matter of concern.

Opinion on that matter has been greatly prejudiced by the rapid and complete defeat of China by the Japanese; a defeat which, though it supplies decisive information as to what official China is, says little about what the Chinese may be made or become. The armies of nations nearer home have shown up very differently at different periods, under princes of the same blood and name. The future of an awakened China depends on the stronger characteristics of the people; and there is more doubt about them now than there was a little while ago. Therefore, Mr. Arthur Smith's book has a particular interest at the present moment. Written before the Japanese war began (this is a second edition) it is altogether an account of what the Chinese are in the eyes of an American, smart though missionary, who lived among the people for two-and-twenty years. Nothing that he tells us, however, is more remarkable than his small confidence in what he has to tell. Other sojourners in China have said that the character of the people is extremely baffling to European inquirers, and after twenty-two years' observation in various provinces Mr. Smith speaks like one who doubts whether the Chinaman *can* take an accurate and well-defined reflection in Western minds. At the same time, however, he makes it quite plain that a clear-sighted American does not spend the better part of a life in Chinese villages for nought. There is something in a good portrait which carries conviction where the original was never known. Verisimilitude will out; and it is impossible to doubt the truthfulness of Mr. Arthur Smith's "charcoal sketches," as he calls them, of Chinese character. We are even able to prove their truthfulness in a certain measure. For example, we take to his book a wondering impatience of the procrastination, the evasion, the tortuous insincerity of the Chinese Government in its dealings with foreign nations. We read Mr. Arthur Smith on Chinese politeness, on the "Disregard of Time," on the "Disregard of Accuracy," on what he calls the "Flexible Inflexibility" of the Chinaman in general, and we discover at once that what we have so long believed the very "cussedness" of planned obstruction and deceit may be more innocent than it looks. In China, politeness is one of the first of duties to one's self. It is commonly expressed in extravagant professions of complaisance where nothing of the kind is either intended or understood, and in a most elaborate disguise of unpleasant meanings where we see no offence and no unkindness in making them plain. It follows that what is nothing but a courtesy custom, like our protestations of being any stranger's obedient servant whom we happen to be writing to, may be mistaken for designed and deliberate "humbugging." According to Mr. Arthur Smith, plain-dealing would often seem to the Chinaman intolerable rudeness; and the knowledge that you prefer it to polite equivocation only affects him with a negligent disdain. To this characteristic add the aforesaid "flexible inflexibility," and therewith the fact that the Celestials are "a timeless race"—taking no note of time, giving it no value, naturally contemptuous of scurrying barbarians who make such impatient distinctions between one day and another—and a great deal that we reproach the Chinese for ceases to look like villainy though it still remains annoying. From these remarks, however, it must not be inferred that the Chinese are absolved by their missionary from the charge of insincerity. He names dissimulation among the worst of their vices.

But what we barbarians are most concerned with are the qualities which (not to put too fine a point on it) make for conquest and empire. Of these Mr. Smith has a good deal to say; for he also is haunted by a suspicion that some day or other the world will have rather too much of China and the Chinese. Their obstinate addiction to their old world customs, methods, means, and appliances; their jealous dislike of foreign inventions of every sort, their suspicion of each other, and a singular absence of patriotism, all tell against the probability that the Chinese are about to imitate the enterprise of Japan. But should these obstructions disappear, the oldest nation on earth is likely to make an astonishing new start. A stagnant people, they are very far indeed from being effete. They want nothing but good equipment, good leadership, and the ambition of conquest, to give an entirely fresh turn to the history of the world. So far are they from being outworn, that in no other race is the vital principle so strong as in the Chinese. The tenacity of life in them, their endurance of pain, their patience in the most wearing adversity, their hardihood against heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, give them a distinct advantage in competition with other races. No one has ever questioned the Chinaman's cunning, his acquisitiveness, his adventure, his capacity for organization, his obedience to authority, nor (under fair tests) his courage. If slow he is tireless, working day after day from the break of dawn till far into the night. He knows nothing of nerves, has no heart, never repines, never worries, and can take the little sleep he needs anywhere and under any conditions. "It would be easy to raise in China an army of a million men, tested by competitive examination as to their capacity to go to sleep across three wheelbarrows, with head downwards, their mouths wide open, and a fly inside." A nation three or four hundred millions strong, in which characteristics of this kind are universal and persistent, must needs be formidable if once "awakened" Japanese fashion; especially if it be also a people that takes readily to the sea and has eager commercial aptitudes. This Mr. Arthur Smith brings out plainly enough, though it is not the main intention of his book to do so. His design is to present us with a series of studies in national character where it is more unvarying and yet more contradictory and unintelligible than anywhere else in the habitable globe, and the result is a book which is very instructive and very entertaining. Believing in the anecdotal method as the best for his purpose, Mr. ex-Missionary Smith has an illustrative story for nearly every page.

* "Chinese Characteristics." By Arthur H. Smith, Twenty-two years a Missionary of the American Board in China. With illustrations. (London: Kegan Paul and Co.)

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, and country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

NEW NOVELS.*

"HOLDENHURST HALL" is an innocent, inoffensive story, with no moral, save perhaps that rich Anglo-American uncles are very generous people. More we dare not say on behalf of Uncle Sam, for he has a black mark against him that we are puzzled to explain. It fell in this wise. Uncle Sam was in love with a country maiden, but her worldly father gave her in marriage to Sam's elder brother. Whereupon Sam sixteen years afterwards took his revenge. In his own words, "I accidentally found an opportunity to gratify myself with the possession of one who greatly resembles the girl I used to ramble with"—namely, the lady's sister. He asks "What harm has been done?" and his ingenuous nephew, captivated by his "ease and charm of manner," has nothing to say. All the same, the lady does make a fuss; not that it matters, for we are to understand that Uncle Sam remains noble, generous, and great to the end. But he is subject to a great deal of misrepresentation. He is even suspected of stealing a quarter of a million of sequins. One is really rather at a loss to criticise so artless a book, and will, therefore, only mention that it is dedicated to "H.H. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, interested in all that pertains to Suffolk, and first to express approbation of the following fiction." With that imprimatur we are quite sure "Holdenhurst Hall" requires no commendation from us.

Mr. Barlow being so well known as a poet, we are informed by the publishers, considerable interest will be aroused by his first prose work. We will try to live up to this statement, and treat "Woman Regained" with all the seriousness at our command. Mr. Barlow, like many another before him, has written a novel of the artistic life, "beginning with the sunny dreams of youth, and ending with the darker episodes of disillusion and despair." The hero, Robert Perceval, is a poet, as, of course, he should be; and we feel that Mr. Barlow loves him. Nevertheless he ruthlessly marks him out for "darker episodes" with the stern, unbending resolution of the true artist. Perceval, we are told, is "Art's chiefest victim." It is undoubtedly true that he "sacrifices himself," but on the way he manages to sacrifice a good many other people, mostly women. We like the naïve defence of the immorality of the artistic nature, which Mr. Barlow implies. He is not at all rough with his poet, nor does he seem to understand that Perceval's actions are those of an unmitigated cad, to use no stronger term. We are to conceive, according to the preface, that Perceval's dreams are "pure and lovely in themselves, and though in a sense they may bring their own punishment, they also bring about their own reward." Perceval's dreams run somewhat after this fashion. He is married to an excellent little woman, who is devoted to him. He makes love through many pages to a married woman, the discovery of which causes his wife to commit suicide. Finally, the married lady, in revenge for some experiments by her husband, which have resulted in her child's death, throws herself into the poet's arms. Whereupon he at once tires of her, and diverts his affections upon a girl with spiritualistic leanings. As he will not marry her she, too, commits suicide. After that the only thing that seems left to him too is suicide; but while he is in the act of achieving this, and ridding the world of his ignoble self, he spies a pretty actress, and runs after her. A little later he is on the moors with this girl, vowing passionate devotion; and incontinently engages with yet a new mistress, in the person of his landlord's daughter. This time the dreams, however, have their "reward," for the actress shoots both of them, and finally herself. Apart from the absurd theory of Mr. Barlow's novel, there is a certain amount of cleverness in the characterization. But his attempt displays the rawness and immaturity of the novice.

If we except Mr. C. T. C. James's pictures of boy-life, and a calf-love episode early in the story, "Always Wrong" is sufficiently banal. The author has clearly studied deeply in his Dickens, and has no more idea of characterization than to ticket his persons with a phrase. Thus, there is one that is known by references to a brougham, another who displays her individuality by murmuring upon her every appearance that she "is prepared for" something; yet a third who refers to Jinks's or Kinks's maids, and a fourth who speaks of *Her*. There is hardly one of the actors in the drama that is not specialized in this way. The story also contains one Florence Dombey and two Tootses, drawn with touching fidelity to Dickens. There is also a gentleman who is called Sir Fungus Devilsdust, and a lady named Geraldina. Cousin Ted persistently makes puns, and belongs to a bank which never existed out of the pages of "Our Mutual Friend." The subsequent two volumes destroy all the expectations mildly aroused by the first. The incident between Ernest and the little cockney Clara is quite good of its kind; and there is a certain sympathetic atmosphere about the life of The Grange which shows that this part of his story at least has been fully realized by Mr. James. Possibly he has drawn upon his personal experiences. But we fear that the rest merits nothing but condemnation. Mr. James is on a wrong track.

* "Holdenhurst Hall." By Walter Bloomfield. (London: Fisher Unwin.)
"Woman Regained." By George Barlow. (Edinburgh: Roxburghe Press.)
"Always Wrong." By C. T. C. James. Three vols. (London: Ward and Downey.)

CAMPING OUT.†

"I AM not sure," said Mr. Bagehot's old lady, "but I think it's the novels that make my girls so heady;" and no doubt she was right. The schoolroom is flooded with novels written for the young and specially addressed to them, and Miss Kate Wiggins's book has all the drawbacks inherent to such fiction. Books written for boys and girls to read must, we suppose, deal with a real but very limited part of life; they must describe emotion and passion, and yet leave out all the errors and disasters which men and women are led into by those passions; they must portray character, and yet omit the effect upon it of those influences which we see working around us in the world, so that the picture of life we find in their pages is an unreal one, and its teaching is not likely to profit the reader much. "A Summer in a Cañon" is an account of the sayings and doings of young people who camp out in the Californian forest. It is written for juvenile readers, and Miss Wiggins has, we feel sure, a sympathy and understanding of her audience to which this volume does but imperfect justice.

She writes with ease and spirit, and sometimes with rather a graceful fancy, but there are one or two errors which it might be well to avoid. There is something irritating in being constantly told "The girls were convulsed with laughter," or "'Oh, stop, stop, it is too much,' cried he in fits," when the reader cannot for the life of him see anything to be amused at. Also it is hardly worth filling your pages with parodies of this quality—

> She lies unknown and few can know,
> What Pauline is to me,
> As dear a joy as are to her,
> Her frequent cups of tea.

Stuff like this can be reeled off by the hour, and if it amuses the American girl then we can only say she must be intellectually behind and not in front of her European contemporaries.

† "A Summer in a Cañon." By Kate Wiggins. (London: Gay and Bird).

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.—"The STRONGEST and BEST Cocoa that can possibly be produced."—*Health*. OVER 100 PRIZE MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

Now that the rains are over, and we are in the enjoyment of a second summer, woman takes heart and closes the door upon the warmer costumes, which she had been obliged to consider with melancholy gravity. It is true that the London season is over and gathered to its fathers, but the recrudescence of Parliament, following upon the General Election, has brought back a brief gaiety to the desolate town. It is but a flickering spark, a faint reflection of the lights that were, but it will serve to postpone the general exodus to moor, and sea, and foreign parts. In any case the evening toilette goes on for ever, whether in town or country.

Paris, ever mutable and various, rests not in the fabrication of new modes; but Paris, one has long since recognized, does not cater tastefully for the *jeune fille*. For the young matron, for the middle-aged, for the emancipated woman, in the only sense in which women are emancipated in Paris, the French costumier expends his best thought, his finest taste, and his most elaborate research. The world, in Paris, consists of married women; the *jeune fille* or the *femme libre* must follow after as best they can. If so be the fashion suit them, it is to their advantage; no costumier with his price will spend half an hour in the day upon a French "meess," who is a negligeable quantity, until she graduates in the school of marriage.

England, though she take her hints from France, does better by the young girl, as does America. Superimposed upon the style of the day, a hundred variations may be rung. There is nothing so becomes youth as simplicity; within the range of Liberty silks and flowered silk muslins innocence may exercise a wealth of choice. Such stuffs bedeck and adorn gentle years with easy grace; nothing, for example, is prettier and more in harmony than a gown of some such material with a full, simply-gathered bodice girt with a broad sash, sleeves of a single, or a double puff, and a skirt as plain to the hem as need be. The hem itself might be to advantage bordered with a flounce trimmed with lace and insertion. Soft, clinging stuffs cannot but look well upon a slight, girlish figure, and nothing can set it off better than a design upon Empire lines.

Say your choice be crêpe de chine; you will have a pretty suggestion of contour below the throat, beneath that a girdle slightly raised in the centre, and from under the arms a precipitous fall of dainty flowered folds to the feet—an unbroken descent of soft raiment fluttering and responsive to every motion of the body.

But the world of fashion is not composed of young girls; nevertheless their elders might learn a lesson from youth; and in truth, in some of the more recent plays produced in Paris there has been a notable return to becoming simplicity of build if not of material. No one who respects herself now would wear the imperishable velvet; *peau de soie*, satin, glacé silk, bengaline, taffeta—these and others bear the honours of to-day. But it is not only by fabric that you shall know the woman of fashion; the art tells infinitely more, and overelaboration is just for the moment a breach of the cardinal virtues.

Straight, full skirts are perhaps prettier now and more fashionable than ever they were; whatever autumn threatens, the tail of the summer has not erred in excesses. Here, for instance, is a charming gown lately designed in Paris. The main component is pale rose-leaf pink taffeta shot with gleams of pearl. The skirt is exquisitely cut, fitting closely in front and over the hips with some half-dozen *plis d'orgues* behind, spreading fan-like, narrow to vanishing point at the waist, and ample at the hem. The bodice, made in a wide shallow V both at front and back, shows but little of the taffeta, the extensive intervening spaces being filled with a fluted chemisette arrangement of white chiffon and white lace, while a deep falling flounce of white lace does duty for the sleeve.

The one disadvantage of this arrangement is that, from a distance, an exaggeratedly *décolleté* effect is produced by the extremely low and deep V and its colourless filling. A huge rosette affixed behind to the waist-belt, of pink chiné ribbon, furnishes a dainty finish to the juncture of bodice and skirt. Another pretty evening dress, worn, moreover, by a very pretty woman, dark-haired and ivory complexioned, has skirt, and broad empiècements turning back over the shoulders from the low, squarely-shaped corsage, of pompadour glacé silk, white, striped with jade-green and flowered with pink roses and buds.

The sleeves are no more than twin puffs, light and aërial as sea foam, of white silken gauze; and the deep corslet, which forms all that there is of bodice, is a closely swathed arrangement, perfectly moulded to the figure, of jade-green glacé silk, shot with shy hints of opalescent white. It is scarce a half-inch more than waist deep, but is fashioned to a piquante little point in front. The high-heeled, pointed shoes are made of the same silk as the corselet and adorned with large oblong silver buckles, set with brilliants and chrysoprase. A bunch of pink China roses, with their own green leaves, at the extremest left of the corsage harmonises equally well with gown and wearer.

It is possible that the point in front of the bodice may, however, be easily exaggerated. The effect of an otherwise perfect gown, recently worn, was quite spoiled by an undue emphasis of this not essentially graceful feature. It is like a tongue overlapping the skirt, and cuts the figure into artificial and improper proportions. In fact, a bodice so worn would almost suggest at a distance an exterior corset. The gown in question, nevertheless, quite deserves description. It was worn by a lady of exalted rank, and was built of water-green satin, almost identical in tone and colour with the once popular *eau de Nil*: the long, sweeping folds of the skirt fall away into a stately train lined with silver brocade.

The bodice, which laces behind after the well-beloved fashion of some fifteen years syne, and fits like the traditional glove, has a gracefully and designed drapery disposed crosswise on the low corsage, falling over the shoulders, of finest silk gauze and old cobweb-like lace. The sleeves are merely single puffs of satin, and the whole, were it not, for that disfiguring central point, were an unequivocal triumph of good taste and simplicity.

It is certainly a step in the right direction to revive the always pleasing cross-draperies that are seen to such especial advantage on the evening bodice, with their graceful curves, their suggestions of flower forms half-blown. A pretty gown thus modelled is of white crêpe de chine, with pale amber and white brocade linings. The bodice draperies coming from below either arm cross low enough upon the figure to demand a thickly gathered chemisette at back and front of white chiffon. The full, soft sleeves are very short, and consist of a double puff, a large, loosely tied bow of the crêpe, with long ends, finishes the bodice at the waist behind, and a cluster of yellow roses gives colour to the corsage.

The bodices of many evening gowns just now are coolly and appropriately fashioned of accordion-plated silk muslin, gauze, or chiffon to match the prevailing colour of the dress, trimmed around the neck and shoulders with a full bertha, or airily disposed scarves that sometimes are knotted together in the centre with a jewelled ornament and falling ends, and sometimes looped away to diminishing point towards the shoulder. A ball-dress of white chiné brocade, with a floral stripe which is for the more part a delightful anarchy of diversely coloured pansies, and pale lavender bars, very delicate and narrow, has a pale lavender chiffon bodice, accordion plaited, and decked around the square décolletage with a foam of chiffon and an irregular garland of exquisitely simulated artificial pansies.

For the semi-publicity of table d'hôte and such-like emergencies there are many inventions, all of more or less merit—black, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, is a fairly safe refuge for the tasteless and the unimaginative; while under inspired influences it may embody all that there may be of majesty, daring, or distinction in its sombre folds. Fairly irreproachable, and, at the same time, not by any means lacking in charm, is a toilette of black and pearl-white brocaded taffeta in finest hair-stripes, powdered with Neapolitan violets and pink China roses. The not aggressively ballooned elbow sleeves are ruffled with black silk gauze frills, and the frilled Marie Antoinette fichu, also of black gauze, crosses beneath the waist-band and a pearl and paste buckle on the left, and falls some few inches below the waist.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.—CHAS. STILES and CO. offer these magnificent Pianos on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM at the most advantageous prices and terms. Apply for list to CHAS. STILES and CO., 40 and 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.

CITY NOTES.

LIVELY TIMES AT COOLGARDIE.

Rough, but succinct and to the point, albeit graphic enough, is this account of the McCann rush, culled direct from private correspondence received from Coolgardie:—

. . . All day long a continuous stream of men have been passing on their way to the new rush, as to-day a man brought in a 126 oz. slug and 1,000 oz. of finer gold. . . .

. . . Some of these fellows going to the new rush take all their clothing, food, and water on a wheel-barrow, and so travel the eighty miles. . . .

. . . There is great excitement in town which may interest you. A man named McCann came in and said he saw a chap with 600 oz. of alluvial down at Lake Cowan. Well, about 1,500 men rushed, and have not succeeded in locating the spot, and to-day the diggers made a rise of £100 to get him an outfit, and he is to go and show them where it is. If he shows them, well and good; but if not, it is very probable that he will be shot or else hanged. In Queensland if a man calls a rush for nothing he has his ears clipped if they can catch him. Some of my pals are gone, so I hope it is a genuine rush. This latest rush has just emptied Coolgardie for the time being. . . . .

. . . You will see by the paper that the Cowan rush is a fraud, and there are now camped there 2,000 men who have been fooled from their work. McCann, who brought the news in, cannot be found, and it will go very hard with him if the diggers manage to lay a hand on him just now. . . .

. . . Last week I told you something about McCann, who started a rush. Well, he came in late on Saturday, having failed to locate the rush. Well, the crowd were after him with knives and revolvers, and 40 ft. of rope with a slip knot at the end, so he applied for police protection, and is now in the lock-up. The *Goldfields Courier* published a rosy report of the rush, so they had to pay the penalty by having their front windows broken on Sunday night. The diggers are getting pretty wild, for Lake Darlôt rush (300 miles) three months ago wasn't much; the forty-five-mile rush was worse, and now the Lake Cowan rush is a rank duffer. I think it is quite natural . . .

BALTIMORE BREWERIES.

An effort is being made to induce the shareholders of the Baltimore Breweries Company (Limited) to look into their affairs. It is pointed out that the company is going from bad to worse, and is in such a poor condition that although the recent low price of materials has favoured breweries all over the world, the Baltimore Company has been unable to earn its debenture interest. The figures of the balance-sheet are very unsatisfactory, in spite of the obvious straining to put a good face on matters, and the auditors ominously remark that they have reported to the directors on the details of the audit. What they mean by this should at least be known, and that arch-reformer, Mr. Frederick Walker, who is an original shareholder of the company, seems determined upon a full inquiry. Shareholders of the same mind should support him at the meeting on Saturday, or send him their proxies at once to 14, Great Winchester-street.

THIS WEEK AT TOKENHOUSE YARD.

The hammer had a holiday at Tokenhouse-yard yesterday. Business to-morrow will be confined to one auctioneer, and he will have nothing more important than a few South London leaseholds. Two plots of freehold land at Horley, and brick and mortar investments in Wimbledon, Hounslow, and Poplar will be on offer on Thursday, and a few Catford leaseholds on Friday. This is a great falling off. But the more we advance into August the more we are convinced that the autumn season will be an unusually busy one.

TO-DAY'S INVITATION TO INVESTORS.

The directors of the Car Trust Investment Company (Limited) invite subscriptions for 25,000 five per cent. £10 preference shares at a premium of 5s., being the balance of an authorized issue of 50,000. The capital of the company is £1,000,000, divided into 50,000 preference and 50,000 £10 ordinary shares. There is also an issue of £375,000 four per cent. debenture stock, and a further £125,000 is authorized by virtue of the present issue of preference shares. The average revenue for the five years ending July 15, 1894, after providing for debenture interest, was £38,692, and for the twelve months ending July 15 last the income was £40,124. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum have been paid on the ordinary shares for five consecutive years.

THE DUVAL MEETING.

At the meeting of the Duval Restaurants for London (Limited), held yesterday, the chairman implied that the company had been vilified and abused, and had been subjected to attacks one-sided, unfair, and un-English, and it was further said that these attacks were mean-spirited, and that somebody ought to give the author something for himself. Needless to say the reference was to the criticisms of the company's financial methods which we have from time to time been compelled to make. Whatever else those criticisms may have been, our readers, who have saved their money, may be left to judge; but they certainly have not been one-sided. They have been many-sided, for the ways of the financial management have deviated from financial rectitude in almost every conceivable direction. If the author is to be given something, let us have, pray, an answer to our criticisms which have been all along as unanswerable as they have been unanswered. The offer of immense sums of money to the preliminary syndicate, the numerous prospectuses, private and otherwise, the constant changing of solicitors, the resignation of the whole board immediately before the issue and the hurried appointment of another, the private and irregular issues of debentures, the mistake of thousands of pounds in the valuation, the advertising for a young manager who would bring money into the business, the unauthorized use of an auditors' report—these are some of the points to which we have had to draw attention. And how does the company stand now? Have our criticisms been belied? It is usual for a public company to send its report and balance-sheet to the press, but this has not been done, and we shall be glad to receive it. Barely a figure was mentioned in the chairman's speech at the meeting, but it was shown that hitherto the operations of the company had resulted in loss, and could at the best only be made successful by giving the public less for their money than they have been getting. The directors offered to resign, and a committee of shareholders was appointed to consult with them. Let us hope that thus the affairs of the company will be improved. If they are, we shall be the first to acknowledge it and rejoice. But we see it is decided to split the ten pound shares, in order, of course, the more readily to sell them. If by this means shareholders can get out, we advise them to do so, but we must also advise other of our readers not to buy. The chairman has benevolently given the shareholders 20,000 shares in the National Ice Producing Company and this reminds us of another little matter. He benevolently made, as we have pointed out, a similar donation to another of his companies, the National Skating Palace (Limited). This company, we now learn, is issuing six per cent. debentures even in this early stage of its career, and while there is yet more of its share capital to be paid up, and it is issuing them privately for purposes which we should have thought would have been accomplished by the issue of the £20,000 in shares that has been made. It will be useful news to the shareholders. But as it is a private issue, the mention of the fact may be considered abusive, vilifying, one-sided, unfair, un-English, mean-spirited, and much else besides.

ARGENTINE GOLD PREMIUM.—The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has risen 3.20 to 234 per cent

The final batch of letters of allotment and letters of regret in the Hetty Gold Mine (Limited) has been issued.

The Great Boulder Proprietary Gold Mines (Limited), have received the following cablegram:—Banked 1,310 oz. from 160 tons.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

	Last Week.	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate.	Inc. or Dec.
Brighton	£47,444	+£1,206	£420,298	+£16,418
South Eastern	52,472	+1,949	358,459	+13,242
City and South London	924	+63	6,0.8	+55

Railways.—Mexican National, 7,017 dols. *increase.*

Trams, &c.—North Metropolitan, £782 *increase*; Edinburgh, £811; London, £843 *increase*; Glasgow, £3,351; Sunderland, £52 *increase*; Swansea, £12 *decrease*; Western and Brazilian Telegraph, £2,753.

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

Paris, short ... 25.23¼	Athens, sight . 44.00	St. Ptrsbg, 3mos. 93.05	Bombay trans. 1/1¼
Do. cheques 25.27½	Brussels, chqs. 25.26	Vienna, sight 12.13¼	Calcutta trans. 1/1¼
Berlin, 3 mos. 20.41	Cnstnple, 3mos 109.93	B.Ayres, pp.dol. 13.96d	Hong Kong trans 2/1⅞
Do. 8 days 20.45	Frankfrt, short 20.45	Rio J'n'iro, 90dys 10⅞d	Do. 4 mo. 2/2⅛
Do. sight.. 20.45½	Hamburg, 3 mo 20.40	V'lp'raiso 90 dys. 17⅜d	Shanghai trans 3/0
Amstrdm, short 12.13½	Lisbon, sight . 42¼ a	New York, 60dys. 4.89¼	Do. 4 mos. 3/0¾
Do. sight 12.13½	Madrid, sight . 29.93	Do. trans. 4.90½	Singapore 4 mos. 2/2
Antwerp, short 25 24.23	Rome, sight ... 26.55	Yokohama, 4 mos. 2/2⅛	Penang, 4 mos 2/2

MONEY AND STOCKS.

ARGENTINES QUIETER.—TRUNKS STRONG.

There has been only a small demand for money to-day, and although the rate for day to day loans is still called ½ per cent., the tendency is towards greater ease. Similarly the discount rate for short and three months' bills is nominally unchanged at ¾ per cent., but business is done below that figure.

Loans.	Deposits.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day... ½	Banks...... ½	Fine Bills ¾	¾	¾ 1⅛	1⅛
7 Day ½	Dsct Hses ½ & ⅝	Trade Bills 1	1	1¼	1¼

On the Stock Exchange to-day there has again been only a moderate amount of business passing, but the tone of the markets continues cheerful, and prices in most cases are well maintained. Consols have not moved and Colonial stocks are also stationary. Home Railways continue to advance, the Scotch stocks being particularly strong. Among Foreign bonds Argentines are not quite so good, but there are no signs of a serious reaction after the rise. Internationals are dull. Grand Trunks are up on a fairly good traffic, and Mexican Rails are dull on a bad one. There is nothing whatever to report of the American Railway market, there being scarcely any transactions in the stocks. The Mining market has again been busier after the comparatively quiet day yesterday, and prices are more buoyant.

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
2 8	C'nsols (2¾) Mny		107¼	⅜
2 8	Do. Account......	...	107⅜	7/16
2 8	New 2¾ per Cents.		106	¼
2 7	Local Loans Stock		111	½
2 17	India 3½ per Cents		116¼	¾
2 15	Do. 3 per Cents...		108⅜	⅝
3 5	Do. 3½ perCnt. Rs.		59⅜	⅝
2 10	Bank of E'gland St.	+½	332	5
2 11	Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c.		112¾	13¼
2 9	Do. 2½ p.c.		102	½
2 14	Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c.		121½	2½
2 13	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		132	3
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.			
3 3	Can'da 3½ p.c. Reg		108	10
3 0	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.		101½	2½
3 5	Cape 3½ p.c. C. In.		116	18
3 3	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		108	9
3 7	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		115	16
3 3	Do. 3½ 1924 ...		104½	5½
3 10	N'w Z'lnd 4 p.c. Cns.		111	13
3 8	Q'nsl'nd 3½ p.c. In	...	103½	4½
3 10	S. Astln. 4 p.c. R'g.		111	13
3 7	Do. 3½ p.c. In		105	6
3 13	Victoria 4 p.c. 1885		107	9
3 11	Do. 3½ p.c.......		101	2
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
3 6	Brighton Ord......		174	6
3 14	Do. A......	+⅛	165¼	1¾
2 12	Caledonian		146	7
1 6	Do. Defer	+⅛	51⅜	⅝
nil.	Chatham Ord......	+⅛	19⅝	⅞
3 0	Do. Pref..........		122½	3½
nil.	East London	−¼	6¾	7¼
2 0	Great Eastern ...		77¾	8
3 11	Gt. Nth. Ord. Pref.		116½	17½
2 1	Do. Ord. Def.		50¾	1¼
2 2	Do. A...........	+1	48	50
3 5	Great Western ...		160	½
nil.	Hull & Barnsley		34¾	5½
3 8	Lanc. and York...	+½	125	6
3 0	Metropolitan......	−¼	92½	3½
nil.	Met. District		29	½
3 8	Midland		155¾	6¼
2 14	North Brit. Pref.		84½	5
0 5	Do. Def		40⅞	6⅛
3 7	North Eastern ...		167⅝	⅞
3 8	North Stafford ...		126	8
3 8	North Western...	+¼	183	½
1 18	Sheffield		42	51
nil.	Do. A		28½	9
2 18	South Eastern ...		136	8
2 4	Do. Deferred ...	...	94	½
3 1	South Western...		201	3
3 1	Do. Deferred ...		71	3
	FOREIGN STOCKS.			
6 2	Argntin. 5p.c. 1886	−¼	70½	1
6 15	Do. 6p.c. Fundig		77	½
...	Do. Cedulas A		31	2
5 16	Brazilian 4½ 1888		78½	9½
5 8	Do. 1889	+¼	74¾	5¼
6 5	Do. W. of Minas		84½	5¼
...	B. Ayres 6p.c. 1883		27	8
...	Do. Cedulas I...		7¾	8¼
6 14	Do. Waterw'rks		63	½
6 9	Bulgarian		94	5
4 16	Chilian 1886	−½	96	8
6 14	China 6 p.c. Gold		105¼	¾
6 2	Do. 7 p.c. Silver	+1¼	117	½
nil.	Colombian		16	17
...	Costa Rica A.......		31	4
...	Do. B..........		29	31
...	Ecuador, New ...		26	28
4 0	Egypt State Dom.		105	6
3 17	Do. Unified ...		103⅝	⅞
3 17	Do. New Daira		102	3
3 8	Do. New 3½ p.c.		100¾	1¼
2 19	French 3 p.c. R'nts	−½	100½	1½
2 17	Do. 3½ p.c. R'nts		105½	6½ xd
...	Greek 5 p.c. 1881...		32	4
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884...		33	4
...	Do. 4 p.c. Mon...		36	7
...	Do 4p.c. Rts 1889		28	9
...	Guatemala 4p.c....		35	7
nil.	Honduras		6¾	¾
3 18	Hung. Gold R'nt's		101¾	2¼
4 13	Italian Fives		88¾	½
6 12	Mexican 6p.c. 1888	−¼	92	½
nil.	Peruv. Cor		4	½
...	Do. Preference		13	½
11 10	Do. Debentures		48¾	9½
3 16	P'rt'guese Threes		26½	¾
3 18	Russian 4 p.c. 1889		101¾	2¼
6 0	Spanish 4p.c.		64½	¾
4 10	Transvaal 5 p.c....		114½	15½
1 11	Turkish Conv. A.		65	6
2 7	Do. B..........		43¾	4¼
3 13	Do. C..........		27¾	8
3 19	Do. D..........		25⅝	⅞
3 19	Do. Defence '91	−¼	102¼	¾
7 3	Urugy. Cn. 3½ p.c.	+¼	49½	¾
7 3	Venezuela		43	5
	COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
2 8	B Ayres & Rosario		63	5
4 6	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		123	4
2 4	Argentine Centl.		70½	1½
...	Do. N.E. Deb...		23½	4½
...	Do. East		35	7
4 13	Canadian Pacific.		53½	¾
nil.	Grand Trnk. Ord.		6⅝	⅞
nil.	Do. 1st Pref....	+¾	39½	40
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref....	+¾	25½	6
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref....		14⅝	⅞
...	Do. Guarantd.	+½	49½	50
nil.	Mexican Ord		20¾	1¼
0 18	Do. 1st Pref...		72	3
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref....		33	5
6 2	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		67	½
...	Mex. Nat. A.		32	4
9 3	Nitrate Railways		14¼	½

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	AMERICAN RAILROADS.			
	Shares			
...	Atchison Shares.		15⅝	⅞
...	Cent. Pacific Sh..		18½	¾
4 5	Chic. Mil. & St. P.		72¾	3
...	Chesapeak & Ohio		21¼	¾
nil.	Dnvr. & R. Grand		14⅞	15⅛
...	Do. Pref.		48½	¾
nil.	Erie		8⅝	⅞
...	Do. Pref.		21	3
5 1	Illinois Shares ...		101¾	2¼
3 18	Lake Shore........		152½	3½
...	Louis and Nash .		62⅝	⅞
...	Miss. K. & Texas		17⅞	18⅛
4 17	N. Y. Central Sh.		103½	4½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario......		17¼	½
...	Norfolk W. Pref.		14⅜	⅝
...	North Pacific Pf..		18¼	½
4 11	Pennsylvania Sh.		55	½
nil.	Phil. & Read Sh.		9¼	½
...	Southern Ord. ...		13⅝	14⅛
...	Do. Pref.		42	½
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.		13⅝	⅞
nil.	Wabash Pref......		21½	¾
	Bonds.			
...	Atchison A		33½	4
3 13	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold		109	11
4 10	Louisville 5p.c.G.		109	11
4 10	Mis. K. & Tex. 4G.		89	91
3 7	N.Y. Cent. 4p.c.G.		105	7
4 13	N.Y. Erie, 1C. 1920		132	37xd
...	Do. 2nd Mort....		69½	70½
...	N.Y., P., & O. 1st M		21½	¾
3 7	Penns. 4½ Gold...		116	18
...	Phil & Read 1st In.		33	5
nil.	Wabash 6p.c. Deb.		29½	30
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.			
4 8	Anglo-American .		47	9
4 17	Brazil Submarine		13¾	14¼
4 4	Direct U States ..		9	½
3 17	Eastern		17	½
4 2	Eastern Extensn.		17½	¾
4 8	National Telephn		6	⅛
5 9	Tel. Constrn.......		43	6
	MINING AND LAND.			
24 0	Aladdin Gold......		1	⅛
29 0	Bayley's Reward	+1/0	8.0	9.0
6 0	Bechuanaland ...		2⅛	3 1/16
34 0	Broken Hill Prop.		1 1/16	1/16
...	Buffelsdoorn		8⅜	¼
5 0	Champ D'Or		3¾	4
9 10	Champion Reef...		4⅞	5
...	Char. S. Africa...	−⅛	7 1/16	3/16
1 0	City & Suburban.		26½	¾
2 6	Cons. G. Flds. Def.		12⅝	¾
...	Crœsus, New ...		3⅛	¼
7 5	Crown Reef		12⅝	⅞
5 12	De Beers...........		25 1/16	3/16
7 15	Durban Rood'p'rt		8	¼
...	East Rand		7⅛	¼
8 19	Ferreira		18¼	¾
...	Geldenhuis.........		6⅞	7
6 8	Glencairn		4 1/16	3/16
5 12	Griqald W. Diam.		8	½
3 12	Heriot		10¼	¾
...	Jagersfontein......		9⅜	⅝
11 15	Jubilee		10¾	11¼
6 8	Jumper's Gold ...		8⅜	⅜
...	Knight's		8⅜	¾
7 0	Langlaagte		6¼	½
...	Londonderry......		1/16	3/16
2 16	May Consolid New		3⅞	4⅛
7 5	Meyer & Charlton		7⅛	⅜
...	Modderfontein		14⅞	15⅛
...	Mozambique	−⅛	2 1/16	1/16
9 10	Mysore Gold		2 1/16	3/16
5 5	Nigel...............		7 1/16	⅛
...	Nourse...............		6¾	7
11 10	Nundydroog		1 15/16	2 1/16
...	Oceana		3 15/16	4 1/16
10 15	Ooregum Gold ...		3 1/16	3/16
9 0	Primrose, New...		7 1/16	3/16
...	Rand Mines		34	⅛
2 10	Rio Tinto		17⅞	18
5 5	Robinson...........		10¼	½
...	Salisbury...........		4⅞	5⅛
1 5	Simmer and Jack		17	¼
4 4	S. A. Exploration		13¼	¾
4 15	Sheba	+1/16	2⅛	⅜
...	Vanryn Estates		9⅜	⅝
...	Wemmer		11¾	12
1 6	Wentworth Ord..		1 1/16	3/16
...	WestAust. Explor	−1/16	4⅞	5⅛
7 10	W. Aust Goldfield		6⅛	⅜
12 5	W. Aust. Concesn.		2	¼
...	Zambesia Explor.	+¼	4¾	5
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
6 1	Aerated Bread ...		6⅜	⅝
3 10	Allsopps		158	9
4 2	Do. Pref.		144½	5½
4 4	Barker (John & Co)		2⅝	⅞
6 16	Bell's Asbestos...		7⅛	8¼
5 0	Bryant and May		16¼	¾
3 7	Coats Ord.		25¾	6
3 10	Do. Pref.		17¼	¾
nil.	Eastman's Ord ...		2½	¾
11 0	Empire (15/- pd.)		2½	3
11 0	Do. (10/- pd.)		1½	2
5 7	Evans (D.H & Co)		2⅝	⅞
...	Gaiety		1	⅛
5 4	Gordon Hotels ...		19¼	¾
3 17	Guinness & Co...		435	445
4 11	Harrod's Stores		3¼	¾
3 7	Hudson's Bay ...		13½	14
9 0	London Tramwys		10	11
...	Maxim Nordenflt		3	⅛
10 0	Pears...............		4¾	5¼
5 0	P. & O. Steam D		200	205
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		1¼	¾
1 9	Rail. Invest. Def.		17½	18½
6 18	Salt Union Sh'res		3½	¾
nil.	San Donato.........		2	½
20 0	San Jorge		4⅞	5⅛
23 10	San Pablo		1¾	2
4 8	S. Afric. Gld. Trst.		9½	¾
3 1	Suez Canal.........	−½	127	30
...	Trustees Exctors.		0	½

Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.
Abercorn (ptpd)	1 3	Diamondfntein	6,6	Luipaard	31/0	Rhodesia, Ltd.	1 3-32pm
Abbott's Cons.	1⅜	East Leigh	2¼	Lyde..burgGold	2¾ pm	Rhodesia G.F.	1-32pm
Afrikander	3 7/16	Expl. Syn. W.A.	1 1/16	Lydenberg Ests.	3/16	Rietfontein......	4⅞
At. Alluvial......	1¾	Exploratn Co.	2⅜ pm	Lyonnais	2	Rothery Blk ...	25/0
Afr. Properties	4	Gld. Est. of Aust.	2	Main Reef, New	2¼	Robinson Diamd	4⅞
Afri. Coal Expl.	8/0	George Goch ...	5 1/16	Mainld Consols	3¼	Robinson Rand	2 5/16
Alaska Treadw'l	4⅞	Gelden Main Rf.	1¼	Mason & Barry	3	Sam's Wealth...	1/3
Alpna W. A. Synd.	4 6	Gilpin	9/0	Matab. Ancient	15/3	Sheriff	13 9
Alexandra Est.	1 1/16	Golden Crown	1⅞	Matabele Reef.	4⅞	South Nigel ...	1⅜
Amana (Went.)	3/0	Golden Plum ...	1	Metropolitan ...	2 1/16	South Luipaard	3/3
Apex Gold	16½	Golden Dove ...	1/16 pm	Middlesbro' Land	14/0	S. Londonderry	8/0
Aurora Gold ...	1¾	Gt. Fingall Reef	2	Minerva	2⅜	Straits Develop	2 1/16
Aurora W. Und.	3	Graskop	11/3	Montrose Expl.	2	Sthn. Jumpers	27/0
Balkis Eestr ng	6/9	Great Boulder .	4⅞	Mt. Rowe Cons.	1⅛	Spes Bona	2⅜
Balkis Land ...	8/6	Great Britain...	3	Moodie...........	1⅛	Steyne	2⅜
Balmoral.........	3½	Gt. De Kaap ...	4/0	Murchison	10/6	Sutherland	14/6
Bantjes	5⅝	Gresham	1	Moz'mbique Rf.	7/0	Tati Conces'ns.	3⅜
Banket............	9/3	Grootfontein ...	1pm	Mysore G'ldfi'ld	21/6	Tasmanian Expl.	21/0
Barrett	21/0	H'mptn Plains	4⅜	" Reef	11/0	Tharsis	5⅛
Barnato Consld.	5¼	Hampton Gold	3/9	" West	17/0	Torva Explor...	1⅞
Bathurst	7/9	H'pton Town Pro.	½pm	Wynaad, New	18.0	Tolima	8
Bayley's West..	6,0	H'pton. Plns. Expl.	15/6	Murch. New Chum	1¾	Transvaal Land	1⅝
Beaconsfld. Dia.	1⅝	Hannan's Reward.	2⅛ pm	N. Queensld Ag	2⅞	Transvaal Expl.	1 1/16
Beira Railway..	11/0	Hannan's Star	1⅛ pm	New Rand	1/16 pm	Transvaal Gold	9⅛
Bendigo G'flds.	13/0	Harmony.........	5/0	New Afr. Estates	8/6	Trans. Gold Deb.	103
Ben Trovato ...	1⅛	Harmony Pref.	9/3	Nigel Extension	8/6	Trans. Gen. As.	4⅛
Black Flag	1 1/16	Harmony Prop.	20 0	Nigel Deep......	3⅜	Triumph Hauraki	6 9
Black Reefs ...	2⅜	Hauraki	14/0	Niekirk	½pm	True Blue	1⅝
Black Lustre...	9 3	Heidelberg Est.	2 1/16	Nine Reefs. Nw.	2/9	Und. Af. Land.	13/3
Blagraves	4/0	Heidelberg Gld.	1	Noitzykop	6/3	Und. Explor. ...	1¾
Block B	2 1/16	Hend'son's Tvl	5¼	North Sheba ...	6/9	United Matabe.	2
Bulawayo Devel.	4/6	Holcombe Val.	2/1½	North Boulder.	10/6	Village Main Rt.	8¼
Burma Ruby ...	24/6	Hyderabad (Dec.)	4⅛	North Rand ...	3 1/16	Violets	1½
Bushman Untd.	6/0	Iron King	1⅜	Ooregum Pref.	5⅛	Walden's Find	6/3
Caledonian......	4/3	Johan. Invest..	6⅜	Orion Belt	1 1/16	Waterfall Estats	1 1/16
Cameron Block	8/9	Jumper Exten.	6/3	Orion, New......	4 1/16	Westralia	2⅛
Campana Gold.	6/3	Kaffirs Consd..	2 1/16	Pigg's Peak......	1/16	West Rand......	2⅞
Cape Copper...	2 1/16	Kapanga	14/0	Pioneer	7¼	West Van Ryn	5½
Central De Kaap	3/0	Kempinkote ...	3/0	Pleiades	1 1/16	Wealth of Nats.	⅜ pm
Central Montrose	6/6	Kinsella	1⅛	Potchefstroom	1⅛	White Feather .	2 1/16
Central Buffels	1⅜	Kleinfontein ...	5⅞	Porges Rand...	3⅞	Willoughby Con	1 1/16
Cent. Expl. W.A.	2⅜	Klerksdorp......	20/9	Premier Con....	1	Wolhuter......	9⅛
Champ d'Or Dp	3⅛	Kurnalpi	1⅛	Princess	4	Woodbine	2 1/16
Chaners Gold .	6 9	Langlaagte Star	3⅜	Rand Rhodesia	2 1/16	W. Aus. Pioneer	1¼ pm
Coetzeestroom.	9/0	L'laagte Royal.	4⅛	Randfontein, N.	4	W. A. Finance.	4
Colenbrander	1/16 pm	Lonsdale.........	10/3	Randfontein ...	4	W. A. Fin. Fdrs.	62¼
Consold. Deep	8¾	Lisbon - Berlyn	10/0	Rand Reefs ...	15/9	W. A. Expl. Fnds	125
Coolgardie Cent.	6/3	Lond. Paris Cor.	3⅛	Rand Expl. In.	2 1/16	W. Aust. Mining	8/9
Copiapo	2¼	Lnd. Johan. Syn.	5½	Regina	7/0	W. A. Pionr. Fdrs	55
Cumberland Gold	8/3	Lomagunda ...	5⅞	Rhodesia Expl.	18	Yerraconda ...	1/9

GOLDEN WALES.

XI.—INTERVIEW WITH MR. PRITCHARD MORGAN

(BY OUR COMMISSIONER.)

He is the father of the modern gold industry of Wales. For eleven years he has stuck at it, through good report and ill, aided by his Australian gold mining experience. He has, I believe, lost a couple of fortunes at it. He fought for it in the House of Commons and out of it. He knows more about it than any one else. And he was found at his office in the City, which glitters with specimens of Welsh gold.

"What is your opinion, Mr. Morgan, as to the permanence of Welsh gold mining as an industry—do you or do you not think it has an important future?"

"I have never changed my opinion from the time I first visited North Wales in 1884. Since then I have practically devoted not only my time, but most of my money, in an endeavour to put this industry upon a firm footing."

"What have been the difficulties?"

"They have been more than the ordinary difficulties of an ordinary gold field. We had great opposition from the landowners; we had great opposition from the Crown. The Woods and Forests office in times gone by did all it could to stifle the industry. They knew nothing of it and cared less. In the House on the 20th of May, 1889, I announced that I threw up all my Crown leases and take-notes, and I informed the Woods and Forests Office that I would not continue a tenant of so unjust a landlord; and further that the Woods and Forests Commissioners were utterly incompetent to administer the department. Subsequent events have proved that I was right. At the present moment thousands of acres of lands containing gold mines, the property of the State, have been leased to landowners for periods from thirty to sixty years, without any working conditions and at a nominal rent of one pound per annum."

"The late Government were prepared to do something as regards these leases, were they not?"

"Yes; but just as I got Sir William Harcourt to lend a sympathetic ear to the matter and obtained from him a promise to investigate this question and also a promise that a practical man should immediately be sent down to report to the Treasury as to the capabilities of Merionethshire as a gold-producing district, the Government fell. But I have every reason to hope that, now the attention of Parliament has been called to the fact that Wales produces by crushing a greater proportion per ton of gold than the average of the twenty best mines in South Africa, Parliament will lend an ear to those who are anxious to see the Welsh goldfields properly and systematically developed."

"Do you experience the same difficulties now with the officials of the Crown as in days gone by?"

"I am glad to say I do not. Both Mr. Stafford Howard, the present Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Mr. Duncan, his able chief clerk, are so far as I can see exceedingly desirous that this industry should be in every way developed. They take an intelligent interest in it, and I am inclined to believe that they will welcome the assistance of a practical assistant on the field in controlling the industry."

"What has the industry contributed to the Crown within the last few years?"

"One way and another, nearly 10 per cent. of the product. The aggregate value of the ore up to a certain period was £88,000, and the contributions to the Crown were during the same period in royalties, fees for licences, leases, and other charges, £7,900."

"Why hasn't Welsh gold mining prospered in the past?"

"First, as I say, in consequence of the opposition of the landlords; secondly, the obstruction of the Woods and Forests Office. Then there are the riparian owners who objected to the discoloration of the river; and last, but certainly not least, there is the enormous amount charged for the administration of the industry. The cost of the administration of the Morgan mine was at one time between £8,000 and £9,000 a year. The royalties at that time, which previously had been greater, were still 3 1-3 per cent. of the turnover. To-day they are 1 per cent., and that is as much as the industry ought to be called upon to carry." Then Mr. Pritchard Morgan went on to say something derogatory as to the management of the "mysterious Morgan mine," and—perhaps foolishly—I interrupted him.

"But it is the Morgan mine, and you are Mr. Pritchard Morgan," I said.

"Ah! it bears my name. And whenever I have had control of the management the mine has always been conducted at a profit. Except during the first few months of its existence I had nothing whatever to do with the management of the Morgan Gold Mining Company (Limited), the company which originally controlled the mine. I was no party to the extravagance and stupidity which wrecked the company, although I have got the credit of it. I protested against it. I left the Board shortly after I was returned to Parliament in 1888. To show you how little was thought of gold mining in Wales even twelve months since, I had to part with 6-10ths interest in the property as a bonus for taking an assignment of a mortgage to keep me going, and that 6-10ths is to-day worth £120,000."

"But what about all those charges of over-capitalization that have been made?"

"Well, it was perhaps premature to have capitalized the mine at £210,000, though for some time past it has been earning dividends which would make the market price of the mine a great deal more than £210,000. As a matter of fact, just before I parted with the mine to a company a wealthy Australian miner offered me £50,000 for one-fourth interest in it. When the Morgan mine was opened it seemed like a high-grade property, for in the upper ground the gold was very much concentrated. As greater depth was reached the gold was found to be more evenly disseminated through the stone, which was consequently lower in grade, and additional machinery had to be provided to treat low grade ore profitably. The £20,000 originally set aside for working capital was not sufficient to provide this. So in order to ensure the provision of the additional capital to provide the machinery which is now on the mine and of the value of over £60,000, I relinquished 70,000 of the £1 shares held by me, and accepted in lieu thereof 10,000 five shilling deferred shares. The only profit which I made out of the flotation of the mine was in shares, and these, as I say, I gave back to the company in order to ensure the provision of the additional machinery. And the present position and earnings of the mine show that my estimate of the value and capability of the property has been amply justified by results."

"Are not the Welsh gold mines very uncertain in their yield?"

"All gold mines with which I am acquainted throughout the world, with the exception of the South African mines, are more or less uncertain, and even the South African mines vary in richness at different levels. All that you want in Wales is sufficient working capital at your command to open up and thoroughly develop the mines so that you can maintain a payable average when your machinery is erected."

"What I meant was that it is often said that Welsh gold exists entirely in pockets."

"That is not so. In the Morgan mine there are chutes of very rich ore, and the fact that in April last nearly four tons of stuff were treated for a yield of 400 oz. to the ton is evidence of that, but there are enormous bodies of low grade ore there which would pay without these rich patches. You must remember that a dwt. of gold is worth 3*s.* 6*d.*, and if these enormous ore bodies could be worked at a profit of 3*s.* 6*d.* a ton, that would exceed the profit per ton on most coal mines in the kingdom. When I tell you that the Morgan mine to-day is worked irrespective of royalties, rents, and administration at a cost of less than 2 dwt. per ton, and when you take the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the average product of Wales on nearly 50,000 tons of ore has been 11 dwt., it is obvious that this industry is worthy of attention."

"You mean that considering the yield and the expenses it ought to pay."

"Certainly. Look at the Alaska Treadwell mine. Last year, if my memory serves me aright, it produced only 12*s.* 0½*d.* per ton. The cost of mining wear and tear and administration was 6*s.* The profits for the year amounted to considerably over £100,000, but they are not hampered with royalties or landlords in Alaska, and that mine to-day is in the English market, being dealt with as of the value of about £4,000,000 sterling. Their mining laws encourage the expenditure of enormous capital. Now you can make a comparison; that mine produces 12*s.* 0½*d.* per ton, the average yield of Wales has been 38*s.* 6*d.* per ton."

Your Commissioner must leave those who can to answer this form of argument. In a twelfth and last article on Golden Wales a summary and final look round will be presented, and then I shall have done.

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Southampton Tramways...	Southampton, 12	Cherubang Gold Mines list opens	
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Bantjes Reef................	Kimberley		

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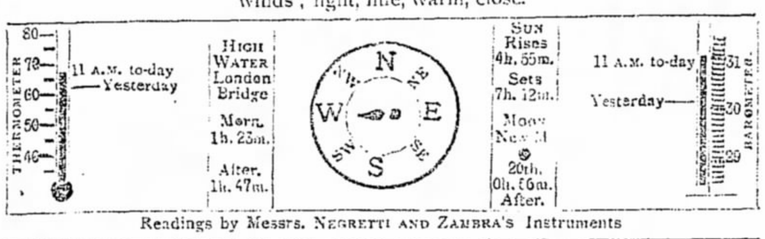

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NIHILIST OUTRAGE IN RUSSIA.

ARTILLERY BARRACK BLOWN DOWN.

News has been received in Berlin, coming through St. Petersburg, of an outrage, which is believed to be due to Nihilist machinations, at the artillery barracks at Tula, 100 miles to the south of Moscow. Definite and detailed information on the subject is very difficult to obtain, but it is alleged that a subterranean mine which had been secretly laid well under the buildings was suddenly exploded. Three hundred soldiers and many officers are reported to have been killed or wounded, while the buildings were completely wrecked. The police at once carried out extensive domiciliary visits in Tula and the neighbourhood, making many arrests principally of persons suspected of holding revolutionary views.

FIGHTING BETWEEN FRENCH AND ITALIAN WORKMEN.

PARIS, Tuesday.—A telegram from Marseilles, published by the *Journal*, announces that a fight has taken place between the French and Italian workmen employed at the Berre salt works. Five men were injured in the conflict. Order was eventually restored and the authorities are taking steps to prevent a renewal of the disturbances.—*Reuter.*

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN PERU.

LIMA, Tuesday.—A severe earthquake shock was felt yesterday over the greater part of Peru, but principally in the south. At Chincha several houses were destroyed, but in this city no bad effects were experienced.—*Reuter.*

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FOURTH EDITION.

SOCIALISTS AND STRIKES IN FRANCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE MEN AT CARMAUX.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Monday Night.—The strike at Carmaux is assured, and we hope M. Jaurès is pleased with his work. The responsibility is now shifted to the workmen, for the masters are prepared to relight their fires on certain conditions. By the practical confession of M. Jaurès and his friends, the original pretext for the strike was meanly frivolous. Arbitration, demanded by the men, was refused by the masters, whereupon the agitators recommended instant submission. It was then the moment for the employer to speak, and M. Rességuier firmly declined to open the door of his workshop until he had formulated the conditions of peace. These conditions are at last announced, and are scrupulously just. M. Rességuier will begin work at once; he will pay the errant workmen the maximum wage at present paid in France, and he only reserves to himself the right to decline the services of such mob-orators as have been most offensive to himself and his calling. The men, full-flushed with the wages paid yesterday for work done in the last fortnight, have rejected the terms of peace with indignation. M. Jaurès has delivered inflammatory speeches, and at the meeting a simple artifice was devised to bring the ballot into discredit. Every workman was given a blank piece of paper, which he should drop into the box unsullied, if he favoured the strike. If, on the other hand, he desired peace, he was told to mark the paper with a cross, and pens and ink not being in everybody's pocket, recalcitrancy would be obvious at once. In the result the strike was voted with scarce a dissentient, and upon the Socialistic party lies the responsibility for a serious situation. The letter which the strikers have addressed to their master is a monument of bad faith and insincerity. It is signed the "Comité de Défense," but the voice which speaks between its lines is the voice of M. Jaurès. The genuine utterance of a workman who believes himself injured is entitled to respect; the

HACKNEYED PHRASES OF THE PRACTISED AGITATOR

are valuable only upon the platform. The present document begins with the well-known reference to the workmen "who have made your fortune," an ancient gag which the most hardened Socialist might recognize to-day as beyond and beneath argument. It proceeds to deny that the strike had any promoters, and insists that either all or none shall return to work. The maximum wage is flouted with contempt. The quality of the water is worse at Carmaux than elsewhere—at least, such is the contention—wherefore the wage should rise above the maximum. It is noteworthy that hitherto the workmen, who followed M. Jaurès to a strike, had been receiving ten francs a day, so that in making their master's fortune they have not permitted themselves to starve. But masters have no rights, and the men, who went out on no pretext, are indignant if it is proposed to curtail their privileges. The decision, then, is final—for the moment. And M. Jaurès is straightway setting forth upon a lecturing tour, throughout which the hat will be industriously circulated. His position and the position of the strikers are hopelessly illogical. He and they have been beaten at every point of the game, but instead of acknowledging their defeat like men they insist that they shall suffer no discomfort for their ill-doing. M. Rességuier intends (says rumour) to relight his fires to-morrow and to admit (on his own terms) such workmen as choose to present themselves. Should this happen, we shall hear not a little of blacklegs, and the struggle will take on another phase. Meanwhile the Socialists may be proud of their achievement. They have dragged their silly tools from a lucrative employment, wherein they earned ten francs a day; they have deprived them of a hundred privileges conferred by a complacent employer; and they have accomplished all this with no better purpose than to get off on platform and in print the time-worn gags of which the whole world is tired.

THE MISSIONARY MASSACRE.

CONSULS POWERLESS.

FUTILITY OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, Tuesday.—The officials at Ku-Cheng, fearing that the prisoners whom they have arrested in connection with the recent massacre might inculpate them, have refused to allow the British and American Consuls to make any investigation into the circumstances of the affair. This shows the futility of allowing the Consuls to start without a strong military escort of British troops. As it is the Consuls are powerless, and the whole affair, so far as the inquiry is concerned, is a farce. Public feeling here among Europeans is very strong, and it is thought her Majesty's representative at Pekin should at once intimate to the Chinese Government the fact that an independent inquiry by the Consuls should take place without delay, and, further, an escort of British troops should at once be despatched to Ku-Cheng.

HONG KONG, Tuesday.—The Prefect sent with the British and United States Consular Commission appointed to inquire into the massacres at Ku-Cheng, together with the Chinese officials at that place, have refused to permit the Consuls to be present during the examination of prisoners. The Consuls protested, and the matter has been referred to the Viceroy. Serious difficulties are anticipated.—*Reuter.*

HOW THE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS COMMENCED.

In an interesting letter from Canton the special correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an account of the circumstances which led up to the latest anti-foreign riots in China, which he ascribes chiefly to the hopeless degeneracy of mandarindom. He says: A day or two before the work of destruction commenced an anonymous placard was posted on the walls of Chengto city, warning the people not to let their children go out into the streets, as the foreigners were on the hunt for them, desiring to kidnap and kill them, that they might obtain an extract from their bodies to manufacture foreign drugs. This was the lighting of the fuse. When the riot was in full career, the Taotai put out this proclamation, using some of the very words of the previous placard: "We have obtained unquestionable proof that these foreigners do beguile and kidnap small children. But you soldiers and people, don't get too excited. As for us, we will show no mercy to these kidnappers when we get hold of them." No wonder the rabble raged. Speaking of the ineffable conceit of the Chinese people, the writer states that nothing would be more likely to break down this conceit than a knowledge of the facts of the recent conflict with Japan. But the officials, to restore their own prestige, have set themselves, as on previous similar occasions, to thwart the enlightening influence of events by explaining them away. With one exception, there are no newspapers which have more than a nominal circulation in the interior of China, the few vernacular journals published by Europeans at the Treaty Ports having a very limited sale outside the towns where they are issued. The one exception is the already-mentioned *Pekin Gazette*. But this is exclusively an organ of the Government, and its issue is guarded by such stern and minute regulations that, if a widespread rumour is to be credited, during the nine hundred years or so of the *Gazette's* existence not less than

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED OF ITS EDITORS HAVE BEEN BEHEADED.

Such a journal is not likely to publish information which might have the effect of weakening the popular belief in the invincible supremacy of China; and so the local officials are free to circulate among the people, by means of their yamen runners, whatever news they please. To delude the people as to the result of the Chino-Japanese war, the report is being widely circulated in the interior of the country that the Japanese have been driven in headlong rout from China, and that they have been permitted to go to Formosa only that they might fall into the hands of the Black Flags and be exterminated. To judge from the news-sheets which are being hawked about the streets in the interior towns of this province, the extermination is going on apace. I was walking a day or two ago, says the correspondent, in the streets of a large manufacturing town, a few hours' journey from this city, when I met one of these itinerant newsvendors with his arm full of these misleading prints, and he was bawling out in catchy doggerel a summary of their contents:—

Lance and his Black Flags,
On the Formosan shore,
Has met the Japan devils,
And killed ten thousand more.

The great majority of the people believe all this, and it is the false news of victory, not irritation at being worsted, which has led to the recent recrudescence of anti-foreign fanaticism. Another newsvendor was met whose news-sheets evidently referred to the recent anti-foreign riots in the province of Szechuen, for he was shouting, also in wretched doggerel, and at the top of his voice:—

The brave men of Szechuen
Have smashed up into ruin
The houses of the devils from the West.

Naturally, after hearing such a succession of good news, the people, catching sight of me, cried out, "There's a foreign devil—kill him." And, no doubt, they had the will to do it; but Chinamen are never dangerous to a European until they have lost their self-consciousness and responsibility in the crush and clamour of a mob. The people in these parts, moreover, remember the price they have had to pay for previous riots, and they have also a knowledge of the proximity and a wholesome fear of Hong Kong. It is not therefore at all likely that there will be any attempt to repeat the exploits of the Szechuen men here.

PATHETIC SUICIDE OF A PARISIENNE.

SAD END OF A LOVE AFFAIR.

A love tragedy had its painful sequel on the flagstones in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, when a young girl shot herself in a cab on Sunday. In June last a young man named Marcel Gasnet committed suicide because the family of his sweetheart would not recognize their union. The girl was of irreproachable morality, and took the death of her lover very much to heart. She was apprised of the sad event by a carte telegram from a member of his family, which ran; "Mademoiselle,—We had warned you not to try to see Marcel again. You took no heed of this warning. I have to inform you that the poor boy is dead. We buried him yesterday." The despair of the girl was terrible, and her reason seemed in danger, but, nevertheless, she continued to discharge her daily duties. On Sunday, attired in deep mourning, she hired a cab, and ordered the driver to raise the hood, although the weather was splendid. She instructed him to drive to Notre Dame, and it was exactly midday, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, when she arrived at the square in front of the cathedral. It was at this hour and on this spot that she fired the revolver, and inflicted a fatal injury, for she scarcely survived her removal to the adjacent hospital. On the seat of the cab she had left a letter for the police, setting forth her reasons for taking her own life, and stating that she had been prevented from carrying out her resolve upon the grave of her beloved on the 23rd ult. "Since that day," she continued, "I have battled against death day after day. I have recoiled from this idea, but I am at the end; I can no longer suffer. I must finish these long days of anguish and these long nights of continual misery." The poor girl also left the following note, addressed to "Mon petit Marcel": "Thou didst not believe in my love," she wrote, "since thou didst say that when thou wast dead I should quickly forget thee. Thou didst thus reproach me, and didst say I loved thee only when thou wert nigh. Thou wert deceiving thyself. I love thee more than ever now, and if thou couldst but know how unhappy I am to be deprived of thee thou wouldst surely return to this world. That is impossible; then it is for me to find thee. Besides, I know that thou dost call me, since thy thought follows me everywhere. I will be faithful to my promise, and I shall soon be with thee."

THE REVOLT IN ECUADOR.

COLON, Tuesday.—According to advices received here from Ambats, in Ecuador, the Government forces have defeated the followers of the insurgent General Alfaro, after five hours' fighting.—*Reuter.*

THE FRANCO-MALAGASY CAMPAIGN.

SITUATION AT TAMATAVE.

BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR OFF THE COAST.

Writing under the date of July 25, Reuter's correspondent says the war is still going on, but there are no active operations on this side of the island. By sailing vessel arriving from Vatornandry, a rumour reached here that the Hova Prime Minister had issued a notice requiring all foreigners in Antananarivo to leave that place, as he could not hold his Government responsible for what might happen to them should the French reach the capital. The British cruiser *Marathon* is now here. She has made two trips on the coast already, and Mr. A. Sauzier, the British Consul, has by this means been able to visit many of the coast ports. This no doubt will have a very good effect; and as it now looks as if the Hovas mean to fight to the last, it is a very good thing to have a British man-of-war on the coast ready for any emergency. The French troops here are very much tired out, and fever has played great havoc among them. They are very orderly, and civilians are not in any way molested. The military authorities do all they can to make the state of siege as easy as possible. Still it is very irksome, and people are all very tired of the situation.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S RESIGNATION.

THE LONG-LOOKED-FOR EXPLANATION.

While admitting that M. Casimir-Perier is not the author of the long explanation of the reasons which led to his resignation, the *Gaulois*, which publishes three and a half columns on that subject, says the article is written by a person "who may be called the exact interpreter of M. Casimir-Perier's thoughts, and is, in any case, a resolute partisan of his policy, and a devoted personal friend." M. Casimir-Perier, he says, considered that he was elected Chief Magistrate in order to raise the prestige and the authority of that office, and he relied completely on the promises of the Moderate party to support him. Considering himself as the President of the Council of Ministers, he felt as a blow the vote which overthrew M. Dupuy. When he intimated his intention to resign, he said to the Ministers, "By doing so, I shall show that we have always been one." To all who came to entreat him to remain, he replied:—"I cannot lean towards the Left Party; I will not summon M. Bourgeois to my councils. I was elected not to serve any see-saw policy, but to accomplish a certain task of social preservation. For me to constitute a Radical Ministry would be to break faith with my mandate, to betray the confidence reposed in me." M. Casmir-Perier, happening to be in Paris yesterday, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, was requested by the representative of the *Temps* to state whether the *Gaulois* assertions were correct. The ex-President said it contained a portion of the truth, but some of the assertions made were erroneous. He would not, however, depart from the reserve he had imposed upon himself since his resignation, and, therefore, refused to say another word.

THE SITUATIONS IN ARMENIA.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION STARVING.

According to a despatch from Moosh published by an Armenian newspaper at Tiflis, the Turkish authorities have settled the Kurdish tribe o Kotschar in the country between Sassoon and Moosh. The Christian population have been driven from their homes, and their houses given to the Kurds. They are in consequence suffering from starvation, as they were unable to harvest their crops. In Moosh, the school attached to the Armenian church has been closed, and the teacher has been arrested.

THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.—M. Lessar, the newly-appointed Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in London; M. Speyer, Chargé d'Affaires in Korea; and M. Kojander, Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, have been received in audience by the Emperor.—*Reuter.*

THE AMERICAN HOTEL DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—Ten bodies are still in the ruins of the Gumery Hotel, Denver, and seventeen other persons are unaccounted for.—*Central News.*

THE MURDER OF A GERMAN IN MOROCCO.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Tuesday.—The ironclad *Hagen*, bringing the sum recently obtained from Morocco as indemnity for the murder of Herr Rockstroh, arrived here yesterday.—*Central News.*

CHOLERA IN INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The *Politique Coloniale* states that according to the latest intelligence from Indo-China, the cholera epidemic which prevailed in the Laos country was abating at Danmuong about July 14, but five deaths had occurred several days previously at Muon-Fuen, to the west of the Island of Kong. Every precaution had been taken to keep the outbreak from spreading to other villages. The epidemic was very prevalent on the right bank of the river facing the Kong archipelago, but appeared to be diminishing in the valley of the Se-Don.—*Reuter.*

THE CENSURE OF A WARDER BY MR. JUSTICE CHARLES

The Prison Commissioners have had under consideration the case of the warder Wheeler, who was censured at the Birmingham Assizes by Mr. Justice Charles for his treatment of a prisoner when removing him from the dock. Several well-known men who were in court at the time signed a declaration that no unnecessary force was used, and the Commissioners have decided that the warder did not act with intentional harshness.

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The meeting of the International Co-operative Congress was continued at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, to-day. Mr. J. M. Ludlow, late Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, presided, in the absence of Judge Hughes, Q.C. There was again a good attendance of British and Foreign delegates. The chairman, in his address, said although at the outset their efforts in regard to co-operation had failed, none of those who had taken the matter up regretted it. Now, however, matters were different. Consumption, he pointed out, was always easy, but production difficult, and nothing was more easy than to recount the failures of co-operative production, but, he added, a man who had not met with difficulties did not know what manhood was. Failure was always the best teacher of success, if its causes were duly investigated, and, owing to experience of failure, co-operation in this country was steadily advancing.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO LOWTHER CASTLE

Lord Lonsdale has received a telegram from the Emperor of Germany announcing his safe arrival at Berlin and expressing his warmest thanks to Lord and Lady Lonsdale for their entertainment during his visit to Lowther Castle. It is stated that the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne and Prince and Princess Henry of Pless will join the house party at Lowther Castle at the end of this week.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Blanche* cruiser will be commissioned at Devonport on September 10 with 159 officers and men for a special voyage to St. Simon's Bay, to relieve the crews of the *Blonde*. The exchange of crews will take place at St. Simon's Bay.

John McCrumlish, aged four, was crushed to death in Paisley to-day by some flooring piled on the street falling on him.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It was on June 22 last that we were able to confirm on high official authority a statement published in the *Pall Mall* some weeks previously that on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge Lord Wolseley would become Chief of the Staff, and that Lord Roberts would succeed Lord Wolseley in command of the troops in Ireland. This semi-official intimation was formally ratified as to Lord Wolseley in the Houses of Parliament yesterday, to the great satisfaction of members of all parties; and Lord Roberts has got the Irish command.

Mr. Healy's controversies with the Speaker on procedure would be as amusing as they are instructive to new members if they did not occupy so much time. The member for Louth more than any other private member, except, perhaps, his colleague, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, understands the intricacies of the rules of the House, and Mr. Gully has no easy task to combat the ingenious suggestions of the leader of the Irish Irreconcilables. Up to the present, however, the Speaker has met every point, although there is a doubt whether his ruling was strictly logical in the penultimate division of this morning.

One of the most striking things in the campaign of criticism that has been opened by the Irish Nationalists against the new Government is the offensive and defensive alliance that has practically been concluded between the Irish and Welsh Nationalist parties. Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues and the Young Wales section have received several accessions to their ranks from among the new members, notably Mr. Griffith and Mr. W. Jones, and the Welsh members will, no doubt, be found during the whole of this Parliament in active co-operation with the Irish.

As soon as Mr. Balfour made the announcement of his willingness to bring in a bill re-enacting the lapsed thirteenth clause of the Land Act of 1891 the Parnellites determined to dissociate themselves from the obstructive tactics of Anti-Parnellites which, they judged would, if persisted in, lead to the loss of the concession promised by Mr. Balfour. Accordingly, in the divisions on the motion for taking the time of the House most of them abstained from voting, while a few voted with the Government.

The Parnellites will raise a debate anew on the Daly question to-day by moving for the reference of the matter to a Committee on Precedents, with the object of obtaining inquiry into previous cases in which convicted persons have been declared incapable of being elected to Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain will receive at the Colonial Office on Thursday a deputation respecting the sugar bounty question, to be introduced by Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M.P., and on Friday a deputation, to be introduced by Sir George Baden Powell regarding matters connected with West African railways.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has appointed Mr. W. A. Mount, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit, as his private secretary (unpaid). Mr. Mount is the eldest son of Mr. W. G. Mount, M.P. for South Berks, and chairman of the Berkshire Sessions and County Council.

The Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P., has been appointed as parliamentary private secretary (unpaid) to Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JOHN BURNS, M.P., CORNERED.

CHALLENGED BY A RETIRED "POPINJAY."

The following letter has been sent to Mr. John Burns, M.P., by the hon. sec. of the Sporting League, but no reply has as yet been received:—My attention has been called to a speech of yours made in Battersea Park in which you are reported to have said that but for "the contempt" which you feel for the members of the Sporting League, you "would issue a challenge to box, row, run, and jump any one of them—the boxing to be done first." I write to ask if it would not be possible to temporarily smother your contempt in the interests of your constituents, for under proper management such a competition as you suggest would draw a large "gate," which could be distributed among the poor of Battersea. I have no desire to overmatch you, and would nominate to compete with you a retired army officer, over forty-five years of age, height 5 ft. 9 in. He was badly shot through the body at Tel-el-Kebir, and though an ex-member of the service which consists, according to your view, of "popinjays," he would, I think, suffice for our purpose. I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject, and the sooner the matter can be brought to a head the better.

EXECUTION OF THE ORGREAVE MURDERER.

Thomas Bond, perpetrator of the Orgreave double murder, was hanged at Stafford at nine o'clock this morning. The crime was committed on May 31, the victims being Frederick Bakewell, farmer, and his stepson, George Hackett. Since his conviction Bond had eaten and slept well, and generally given very little trouble to his attendants. Up to a day or two before his execution Bond refused to see any of his relatives, but in response to a request from his father granted him an interview, during which Bond admitted the justice of his sentence. Bond left with his spiritual adviser a written confession of his guilt, and begged the forgiveness of those he had so deeply injured.

ELECTROCUTION AT NEW YORK.

Marie Barberi, an Italian girl, who cut the throat of her lover who had deserted her, is to suffer death by electricity on the 26th inst. Should the execution be carried out it will be the first time a woman has suffered death in this fashion.

THE RAILWAY RACE TO THE NORTH.

The battle between the East and West Coast companies continues with unwonted ardour. Last night a further stride was made by the East Coast company, who, following in the wake of their rival, despatched a train for Aberdeen only. The run to York, 188 miles, was done in three hours and nine minutes. On the other hand, the London and North Western and the Caledonian have taken another forty-five minutes off the journey to Aberdeen. The run to Carlisle—300 miles—was done in twelve minutes less than the advertised time. Deducting four minutes for a stoppage at Crewe, the time taken was 299 minutes for 300 miles, a record run. The endeavour to cover the 540 miles to Aberdeen in 575 minutes was accomplished with twenty minutes to spare, the exact time taken being 555 minutes. The Great Northern, the North Eastern, and the North British, the companies running the East Coast route, did their journey of 523 miles in 572 minutes.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES NEAR THE ROMAN WALL.

The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries' excavations at the Roman fortress at Æsica, on Hadrian's Wall, have now almost reached their conclusion for this season. The north, south, and west gateways have been examined, the junction of the wall with the fortress laid bare, and some of the interior buildings traced out. The west gateway, it seems, has been built up at two successive periods, first one half of it and then the other. The interior buildings contain some curious furnaces, possibly the workshops of the fortress. Among the lesser finds are many iron tools, bones, glass, pottery, millstones, and so forth, and two very fragmentary inscriptions.

PLUCKY CONDUCT OF A CLERGYMAN.

A desperate encounter took place yesterday between a burglar and the Rev. Freeman Dudley, rector of Kilkeel, county Down. Mr. Dudley was awakened by a noise, and jumping out of bed he listened and heard someone in the lower rooms. Mr. Dudley slipped quietly downstairs, and was about to enter the drawing-room when a man struck a match. The reverend gentleman lifted a chair and closed with the burglar, whom he succeeded in knocking down and detaining until the arrival of assistance The intruder was then handed over to the police, and he is now remanded in custody

RAILWAY CONTRACTS IN EGYPT.

HOW BRITISH INTERESTS ARE NEGLECTED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

One of the principal tasks that the members of the present Government have set themselves is to improve English trade and to open up new markets, and of late there has been a fair amount of talk as to Egypt's being a fit field for English enterprise and even colonization; but how up to the present time have English trade interests been looked after and fostered there? The way in which the great railway from Girgeh (where the line now stops) to Assouan is being built will give a fair idea of how English interests are neglected, or how the conditions of labour in England prevent such work falling into English hands. The work that could be done in England—the steel rails are being made in Belgium; the iron girders and swing bridge for the great bridge that will cross the Nile at Naga-Hamadi has been estimated for and will be executed by the Society de Levallois Perret. Some will be interested in knowing that M. Eiffel is one of the principal members of this company. The embankments and general earthwork has been given to Messrs. Badin Shnouda and Basta Rafaiel, native local contractors; and native contractors, in fact Ghindi Shnouda, a cousin of Badin, do the contracting for the line from where the bridge crosses the Nile up to Keneh. From here right up the river, through Thebes, Esneh, Edfu, on through the rocky defiles of Gebel Silsileh, and past the beautiful temple of Kom Ombos up to Assouan, the contracts are all accepted: thus this 300 miles of railway is all given out, but the English have little to do with

THIS LAST PART OF THE DISTANCE.

It has been taken over by a body of financiers, most of whom are German, one of the syndicate being an Italian, and this syndicate is to make the line entirely. Bridges, telegraph-wires, plate-laying, and even expropriation of land—all is in their hands. They have to complete the line by July 30, 1897, to guarantee it for twelve months, and for eighty years they will receive a percentage of the net receipts, thus giving this foreign syndicate a controlling power over what must be an important military as well as tourist railway. The maximum receipts are fixed at about £21,000 and the minimum at about £17,000. It is true an Englishman or two have to watch this work, to supervise it, for the Government, and see that the specifications are fulfilled; but could not at least the making of the rails and the bridges have been secured to England's workers? Where lies the fault? Is it with our Government officials, who do not look after England's commercial interests as the German officials watch over their country's welfare? Is it the apathy of English contractors? Or is it obstinacy on the part of English artizans, bound down under union laws? Such things ought not to be in Egypt, or in our colonies or dependencies. After this, send these contracts to England, and let English merchants and contractors secure them, and the question of the unemployed would be more than half settled. The heat in Upper Egypt this summer has been terrible, and some deaths have occurred among the Europeans connected with this railway, from heat and apoplexy.

THE FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

DESPATCH FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following telegram, dated from Mwel, August 17, has been received via Mombasa, from the Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope Station:—Left Mombasa August 12 and marched to Mwel. Attacked part of Mbaruk's force on the morning of August 16 at Nololo. Whilst mounting Kimba range drove enemy back, and arrived off Mwel at noon on August 17. Attacked Mbaruk's stronghold at one o'clock in the afternoon. Casualties: killed, one Soudanese soldier, one Zanzibar Askari, one guide; severely wounded, George H. Rogers, A.B. or ordinary, of her Majesty's ship *Phœbe*; William C. Tundall, bugler, R.M.L.I., Chatham, of her Majesty's ship *Phœbe*; and one carrier. Slightly wounded: General Sir Lloyd Mathews; Lieutenant Kennedy, of her Majesty's ship *Phœbe*; Midshipman Grogan, of *St. George*; Caleb J., A.B., or ordinary, of *Phœbe*; Joseph H. Page, Private R.M.L.I., Plymouth, of *Phœbe*; William S. Goodwin, leading signalman, *St. George*; Henry Meadow, gunner, R.M.A., *St. George*; and one native carrier.

POSITION OF THE DISTURBED REGION.

The disturbed region, the centre of which is Takaungu, lies between Melinde and Mombasa, with a Hinterland of about twenty miles. It was formerly held by the East Africa Company, and was lately taken over by the British, being administered from Zanzibar. The fighting is between a number of powerful Arabs and the British. Of the former the strongest, Mbaruk, is a chief living behind Mombasa. He has a very large following of runaway slaves known as "watoas," and he has been in the habit, with their assistance, of making raids upon the Zanzibar Protectorate. During the existence of the company he was more or less quiet, but this was the result of an arrangement with the company. Mbaruk is only one of a number of powerful Arabs who have apparently united in defying the British. Some two months ago matters became so serious that the staff of the Church Missionary Society's station at Jilore, seventy miles north of Mombasa, were ordered to leave and seek a place of safety at Mombasa. These rebel Arabs live in the bush, and one of their objects is to get hold of Europeans and hold them until a heavy ransom is paid. Only a few weeks ago these

ARABS CAPTURED THREE NATIVE EMPLOYEES

of the company. One managed to escape, but the others were cruelly mutilated and then murdered. Matters assumed an acute stage when Sheikh Salem, of Takaungu, died some little time ago. Salem had command over the whole district, and kept it in some sort of order. On his death two men appeared to claim his post of governor, one his son and the other his nephew. The difficulty was settled when the company sent an expedition and put the son into office. The nephew, Rashid, is doubtless among the malcontent Arabs. As the whole country has been rendered impassable, a large expedition was necessary. The escape of Mbaruk is, however, very unfortunate, as he will probably repeat Boshiri's tactics and form other centres. If the Arabs have gone south, as reported, the British will have no great difficulty if Major von Wissman co-operates with them in preventing the rebels from getting into the German sphere and squatting there. With this co-operation they could soon be wiped out. The bush is the greatest difficulty the expedition will meet with, but this is the best time of the year for the operations. The Arabs are well armed with Sniders, and have plenty of ammunition, which they manufacture themselves.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE KHALIFA.

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIAST'S LETTER.

In the letter, the text of which has just been made known, which was addressed by the Khalifa to Zobehr Pasha under date September 22, 1893, in reply to a letter of the previous June from Zobehr offering his services for bringing about friendly relations between the Khalifa and Egypt, the following extraordinary sentences occur:—"We are quite ready to consider such an eventuality on condition that the Khedivial Government returns to the true faith of Islam, of God and of His Prophet, recognizes Mahdism by banishing infidels and by killing all those who will not be converted to Islamism all over the Egyptian territory. Let this be well understood, and let people act in consequence in recognition of the laws of Islam and the rules of Mahdism, and in addressing themselves to us in this sense. Of these conditions we could accept your intervention, and would consider the Egyptians as our brothers. Without that no bond can exist between us. On the contrary, there can only be hatred and war until they submit to God's order, or till the last of them die by the divine power, which must inevitably happen if they persist in their error."

BORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE GOWER-STREET JEWEL ROBBERY.

APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW THE CHARGE.

Before Mr. Lushington Mabel Stanley, alias M'Clean, alias Millett, alias Vaughan, was charged on remand with stealing jewellery to the value of £587 from an address in Ridgmount-gardens, on the 22nd of July, 1895. Lilian Dorothy Gibbings, the prosecutrix, made an application to Mr. Lushington to be allowed to withdraw the charge she had preferred against the prisoner. This, Mr. Lushington said, she certainly would not be allowed to do. She then deposed, having first been sworn, that she had known the prisoner about six weeks. The prisoner had stayed at her house about a month. Witness had a quantity of jewellery which the prisoner had seen her wearing. She kept it in a safe in her bedroom. There were two keys to this safe, one she carried about with her, the other she kept in a drawer in the wardrobe. This key was now missing. On the morning of the 22nd of July she placed her jewellery in the safe as usual, and locked it. She then went out and returned shortly after, and went out again. After lunch with the prisoner they went to Whiteley's, and returned about a quarter past six. She then went to her bedroom, but noticed nothing wrong. They both went and sat down in the dining-room to dinner. Next they went to dress about ten minutes past seven. Witness heard the prisoner cry "I've lost some of my jewels," but, thinking that she meant that she had mislaid it, she did not take much notice. Witness then went to get her own jewels, but on opening the safe found that

THE CASES WERE ALL EMPTY.

The prisoner came in and witness said that she was going to Scotland-yard. Prisoner said that she thought it was too late. Nevertheless they both went and gave Inspector Arrow a list of the articles lost, including those which the prisoner said she had lost. Prisoner, when asked if she had any questions, replied that the amount estimated as the value of the jewellery was three or four times too great. She added that there were two or three statements in the evidence which were not correct, but that it did not matter. Elizabeth Robinson, maid to the prosecutrix, said she had been in her service for two years. On July 22 she saw her go out about a quarter past eleven. Shortly after the prisoner came to witness and asked her what her mistress wore. Witness replied that she had a tailor-made gown on. Prisoner then asked if she was wearing any of her diamonds, and witness replied that she was not. The prisoner then told witness that she could go out for a short time, and she would mind the house. Witness was absent for about twenty minutes, and on her return the prisoner was sitting in the dining-room sewing. Mr. Collins, the secretary to the manager of the Savoy Hotel, said that on the 24th July the prisoner called on him at the hotel and asked for a box which had been left there for her. She described the box which had been sent to the care of Mr. Eschner, the manager, on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. marked "Private." Prisoner then requested witness to place the box in the safe, and this was done, and a written acknowledgment of its receipt handed to prisoner. A few days afterwards a cabman called for the box, which was handed him in exchange for the receipt given to the prisoner. Arthur Stokes, a cabdriver, said that the prisoner

ACCOSTED HIM OUTSIDE THE WATERLOO CLUB

about 12.30 A.M. on the morning of the 27th July, and said she wanted him to get a parcel from the Savoy Hotel in return for a receipt which she handed to him. He was to call for the parcel at 9 A.M. and take it to Miss Millett, 17, Ridgmount-gardens. Witness was unable to do the work himself, and he gave instructions to another cabman. William Short, cabdriver, said that, acting on instructions he received from the last witness, he obtained a parcel from the Savoy, which he took to the prisoner at 17, Ridgmount-gardens, who paid him for doing the work. Prisoner was remanded till Saturday next, for formal committal for trial.

THE STORY OF A SEPOY'S REVENGE.

The visitors to Shingar, the hill-station of the Fort Sandeman Garrison, were aroused early one morning in July, says the *Pioneer Mail*, by hearing several shots fired in rapid succession. On inquiry being made into the cause of the firing it was found that a sepoy of the 40th Pathans, which regiment furnishes a small guard for Shingar, had shot two of his comrades and severely wounded a third. The guard is lodged in three tents, two of which are pitched close together on a small hill, and the third on another small hill some two hundred yards off, with large rocks intervening. In the larger of the two former tents were some six sepoys, and in the smaller, which was used as a ration store, a havildar and one sepoy lived. This havildar and sepoy were employed as signallers. The murderer before commencing operations had managed to secure the rifles of all the other men in the larger tent in which he himself lived. These he had taken outside, so when the firing began the remaining sepoys were stuck up. When he had done this, he went towards the signaller's tent some five yards off. The sentry over the tents had just been relieved, and the relieved sentry must have been changing his clothes, from the condition of his dress when his body was examined. The new sentry was on the further side of the tents. The relieved sentry was heard to ask the murderer where he was going, and the latter replied that he was going to ask Jan Baz, the signaller, what time it was, as

HE WANTED TO SAY HIS PRAYERS.

He went to the door of the small tent and must have called to Jan Baz, and when the latter sat up he shot him through the chest. The havildar was roused by the shot and asked Jan Baz what it was. Jan Baz had managed to get to the door of the tent and was holding on to the tent pole. He replied that Ahmad had shot him, and then received another shot in the chest. The murderer then shot Sher Ali, the relieved sentry, through the hand, and then shot the sentry through the right arm and wounded him besides in the head with a bayonet. He then got on a rock just above the larger tent and fired several more shots, but without doing more damage. There were two officers of the regiment near at the time, and when these reached the spot the murderer was standing on the rock. He challenged both, but made no attempt to fire at them, merely telling them not to come near him, as he had no wish to hurt them. To one of these he said that the reason for his having shot Jan Baz was that he, Jan Baz, had written to the subadar of his, Ahmad's, company and made a grave accusation against him. Some armed sepoys had by this time come up, and the order to fire on the murderer having been given, a shot was fired which wounded him. As he tried to run down the rock, he was shot through the back and lungs, and then as he reached the foot of the rock he was fired at with a revolver. From his behaviour to the officers of the regiment who were exposed and not more than thirty yards from him as they came up, and also from his not firing on any of the unarmed men near, it is evident that he was conducting a private quarrel with all the consideration for his neighbours which distinguishes the Pathan in his feuds.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9.0 A.M.—Llandudno, bright, fine, light breeze S., warm, sea calm; Barmouth, beautiful morning, bright sunshine, light S.E. wind, sea smooth; Bournemouth, S.W., dull; Ilfracombe, E., dull; Portsmouth, N.W., light, fine; Plymouth, N., fine; Southampton, N.W., dull; Weymouth, W., fine; Margate, S.W., fine; Aberystwith, S., light breeze, warm, fine day, sea smooth; Sheerness, W., fine; Herne Bay, W., fine; Ramsgate, S.W., fine; Dover, W., fine, sea smooth, probable passage good; Norwich, fine, S.; Cromer, fine, S.W.; Lowestoft, W., light breeze, blue sky; Aldeburgh, hot and dull; Ipswich, Colchester, fine; Harwich, fine and bright; Southend, Bury, Newmarket, Cambridge, Ely, Lynn, and Peterborough, fine; Brighton, W., fine; Eastbourne, S.W., fine; Hastings, S.W., fine; Worthing, W., fine; Folkestone, S., fine.

AT 9.30 A.M.—Interlaken, fine morning, 59; Lausanne, lovely morning, 64; Les Avants, warm sunshine, 57; Marseilles, lovely morning, 74; Monte Carlo, lovely morning, 75; Neuchatel, lovely morning; Nice, blue sky, 76; Ostend, fine morning, 64; Paris, warm sunshine, 72; Sierre, lovely morning, 55; Vevey, fine morning, 64; Zermatt, very fine, 43; Newhaven, W., fine morning, sea smooth, 64; Dieppe, clear and fine, sea slight, 72; Baden-Baden, fine, some clouds, 66; Berne, warm sunshine, 57; Calais, fine, some clouds, smooth sea, 72; Cannes, fine morning, 74; Château d'Oex, very fine, 63; Geneva, warm sunshine, 61.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To United States, &c., via Southampton; to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Beyrout, Egypt, Aden, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and Lamu (parcel mails). Evening: To United States, Canada (except Nova Scotia), Bahamas, Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala via Queenstown; to Canada via Liverpool (parcel mails).

MAILS DUE.—From West Indies and Pacific via Plymouth; from United States, &c., via Southampton.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The ——, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; the *Bernard Hall*, from Liverpool for Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Curacao, Savanilla, and Carthagena; the *Minister Tak*, *Seagull*, *Swift*, or *Professor Buys*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Seahorse* or *European*, from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Bruno*, *Marbella*, *Corso*, or *Esperanza*, from Hull for Hamburg; the ——, from Grangemouth for Tonsburg and Christiania; the ——, from Southampton for Havre.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

The Princess of Wales, who has gone to Denmark for the autumn, will proceed to Sandringham when she returns to England from the Continent, about the middle of October. Her Royal Highness is not going to Scotland this year.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck are to leave Richmond on Friday to pay some visits in Scotland, and they will be away for a month. The Duke is going to Germany early in October for a few weeks, and the Duchess will be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of York at Sandringham during his absence.

The Queen of Greece, accompanied by the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia and Princess Marie of Greece, is expected to arrive in Copenhagen from Russia towards the end of the month.

Queen Nathalie reached Paris on Sunday by the Orient Express, and was met at the station by her sister, Princess Ghilla, and the Servian Minister. King Alexander did not accompany his mother, having gone to Lucerne. He will join her towards the end of the week.

It is now quite settled that Prince Nicholas of Greece will attend the autumn manœuvres in eastern France, accompanied by two aides-de-camp. His Royal Highness is in his twenty-third year, and holds a lieutenant's commission in the artillery. He is said to be a keen soldier.

The Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the Tsar Nicholas II., has arrived at Vichy from St. Petersburg, attended by Captain Niloff. His Imperial Highness stayed for a few days at the Hôtel Continental in Paris before going to Vichy for the cure.

Prince and Princess Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, and their daughter, the Princess Olga, have returned to Shanklin from visiting the Queen at Osborne. Prince Hermann is going to Baden-Baden for the race week.

The Prince of Monaco reached Havre on Saturday on board his steam yacht the *Princesse Alice*, after a voyage for scientific purposes to the Azores. He left on the same day with his suite to make a short stay at Trouville.

Earl de Grey, Mr. Arnold Morley, Captain St. Quentin, and Mr. L. Harcourt were last week the guests of the Marquis of Ripon at Studley Royal, Yorkshire, and in two days the party of five guns bagged 642½ brace of grouse on the Dallowgill and Tom Corner moors.

The Earl of Dudley and Lord and Lady Hindlip have now arrived at Invermark, in Forfarshire.

Viscount Galway has been staying at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, on a visit to Lord Bolton, whose party of five guns had an average daily bag of 300 brace of grouse last week on his Wensleydale moors.

Lord and Lady Leconfield and family are stopping at the Birnam Hotel, Birnam, Perthshire.

The Bishop of Salisbury is staying at St. Andrews. His lordship is writing a memoir of his uncle, the late Bishop of St. Andrews.

Mr. Sam Pope, Q.C., is staying at Leamington for the benefit of his health, and spent yesterday in Stoneleigh Park with Lord Leigh, watching the Volunteer shooting that was going on. One of Mr. Pope's earliest engagements after the Long Vacation is to defend the seat of Mr. H. C. Fulford, M.P., at Lichfield.

Mrs. Bourchier, of Felthorpe Hall, Norfolk, widow of Major Bourchier, who is leaving the neighbourhood after a residence of thirty-two years, has received a number of elegant presents from the parishioners. Felthorpe church contains some beautiful stained-glass windows, which were placed there by the late Major, in memory of Colonel C. Bourchier, V.C., of the Rifle Brigade.

Miss Lawson, daughter of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., is on a visit to Lord and Lady Leigh at Stoneleigh Abbey.

Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett has taken Broomfield, Frensham, from Mr. G. E. Marindin, for the season.

The Dean of Winchester is to be absent from the Deanery for about six weeks.

Sir John Pender, M.P., has arrived in Paris on a short visit.

The late Duke of Hamilton's trustees have let Easton Park, the seat in Suffolk, to Mr. Baillie, who has made a fortune in South Africa, the rent being £3,000 a year. Easton is one of the best sporting domains in East Anglia, the pheasant and partridge shooting both being quite first-rate.

It is well known that the Duke of Norfolk takes every opportunity of extending his estate in the lovely Arundel district. His Grace has just acquired a building estate on the Station-road at about fifty-four years' purchase of the present rental.

Mr. Alfred Bles, who was married in London a few days ago to Miss Cary-Elwes, has been appointed honorary attaché to the British Embassy at Paris.

Mr. Edward Harper Parker has decided to retire from the Consular Service, of which he has been a distinguished ornament for many years, although, as most of his services have been rendered in China his name may not be so familiar as would perhaps be the case had he been employed nearer home. Having acquired a knowledge of the Chinese language, Mr. Parker was appointed a student interpreter in China in February, 1869, and served successively in that capacity and as Acting Vice-Consul and Consul. Mr. Parker obtained a scholarship at the Middle Temple in January, 1877, and was called to the bar in June, 1882.

The Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, have presented the Rev. M. E. Hoets, senior curate of Christ Church, Bath, to the vicarage of Twyford, near Winchester, which is worth about £300 a year, with residence. Mr. Hoets (who was formerly scholar and exhibitioner of Emmanuel College) has a high reputation as an eloquent and scholarly preacher.

Dr. Alfred Barry, the new rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, has won a reputation as scholar, teacher, and divine. Fourth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1848, he became D.D. in 1865, and received the Oxford degree of D.C.L. in 1870. As a schoolmaster he was sub-warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, then headmaster of Leeds Grammar School, and afterwards principal of Cheltenham College, his services at those establishments reaching from the year 1850 to 1868. As Lord Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, he ruled the Colonial Church well for five years. As an author he has produced an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "The Parables of the Old Testament," "Christianity and Socialism," and other works.

The Pope was in excellent health and high spirits on Sunday when the festival of St. Joachim, his patron saint, was celebrated with the accustomed honours. At mid-day his Holiness held in the private library of the Vatican a "cercolo," which was attended by thirteen cardinals, numerous prelates, and all the dignitaries of the Papal Court. In the course of conversation Leo XIII. warned all good Catholics to abstain from any participation in the national fête on September 20.

The Very Rev. Henry Henry, D.D., President of St. Malachy's College, Belfast, who has been appointed Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, is a native of Loughgiel, near Ballymoney, county Antrim, and is forty-eight. He passed through the Diocesan College at Belfast and Maynooth, and acquitted himself brilliantly. He was ordained in 1870, and at the age of twenty-nine was appointed President of St. Malachy's.

Dr. G. J. Bennett, organist of St. John's, Wilton-road, has been appointed organist of Lincoln Cathedral. Dr. Bennett was once a chorister at Winchester College.

Clifton has been selected for the general conference of the Catholic Truth Society, which will assemble in September, at the Colston Hall, under the presidency of Cardinal Vaughan, who will deliver the opening address on the "Reunion of Christendom." Papers will be read by eminent Catholic controversialists, among those named being Dr. Aidan Gasquet, Father Luke Rivington, Father Sydney Smith, S.J., and by Mr. James Britten and Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe. A reception will be held by the Bishop of Clifton, and an attractive programme of excursions has been planned to Glastonbury and other historic scenes associated with the ancient religion.

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SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

SUMMER GOLF.

Certainly the points of view from which one has regarded the game of golf are various, but to regard it phrenologically is somewhat in the nature of a novelty. The *Phrenological Magazine* appears to be taking to an examination of ex-champions' heads, having begun with that of Mr. J. E. Laidlay and deducing from an inspection of his "bumps" all the qualities that should go to make a champion golfer. In inquiries of this nature it is certainly a great thing to know beforehand the qualities that you want to deduce; but it would be further interesting to know if the phrenologists are able to deduce more special aptitudes—such as the accuracy of approach and the left-leg-forward style of Mr. Laidlay. Would they be able to discover, phrenologically, the terrific driving of Mr. Edward Blackwell or the sensational putting of Mr. Macfie?

In the clash of Bank Holiday competitions we left many unnoticed last week. At Littlestone, for the Denge trophy, the best scratch score was that of Mr. S. Kemp, namely 87, which his handicap of 7 reduced to 83, at which figures he tied with Mr. S. Hirst, whose allowance is 15. These two so far led the field that the next to them on the net score list was Mr. C. H. Stanley at a net 86. In playing the tie of the longer-handicapped man won. There was a good entry for the Erskine challenge goblets, which form the prize for competition by foursome tournament under handicap. The final issue was left to be fought out between Mr. R. H. Hedderwick in partnership with Mr. J. H. Hedderwick and Mr. H. A. Gardom in alliance with Mr. A. Kemp. The weather was wet and stormy, and the former couple won by the large margin of six up and four to play. In the scoring competition for the Denge trophy the wind had been equally unfavourable to good golf, but had not been aggravated by the rain-storms that visited the final of the foursomes. The monthly medal meeting at the end of the week resulted in a win for Mr. J. D. Sykes with a handicap of twelve and a net 80, an identical score with that which won the Denge prize.

The thunderous deluges which came on us at the Bank Holiday time were of the greatest service to many thirsty links that were suffering from the drought of the early summer. All that country of the east coast of Norfolk on which lie Yarmouth, Brancaster, Hunstanton, and the rest of them—the driest corner of all England—was saved, from a golfing point of view, by the timely rain. At the meeting of the last-named club, which was held on the Bank Holiday and the following day, the Church was as much to the fore as if the clergy of the Establishment had been ministers of the Kirk. On the first day the Rev. H. E. Thursby won with an allowance of twelve and a net 82, and on the second day the Rev. R. C. Faithful won with an identical score of 82, made up of a gross 83 and a handicap of six. The winner's gross score on the latter day was better by no less than nine strokes than that of the nearest to him on the gross score list—namely, Mr. Barker, at 97. On the net score list Mr. A. Macgregor, with a gross 100 and handicap of eleven, was second to Mr. Faithful, who thus won by seven strokes. On the former day Mr. Thursby's gross score of 94 was tied by Mr. Clarke, whose allowance of nine brought him in second on the handicap list.

The links of Hunstanton is still rather rough, for it is comparatively lately that it has been opened for play; but it has all the makings of good golf, and the committee has done wisely, while the course is rough, in keeping the holes short, so that many of the putting greens can be reached from the tee. The neighbouring course of Brancaster is much longer, and the lies through the green are finer; indeed, when the putting greens are worked into better condition it will challenge comparison with any links in the kingdom. In the meantime it competes with Great Yarmouth for the credit of being the best links in Norfolk. The play through the green has very much improved during the three or four years of its existence as a golfing course. At the recent autumn meeting the challenge prize for best scratch score, a bronze figure of Victory given by Mr. Eustace Rolfe, was won by Mr. Horace Hutchinson with the moderate score of 82. The handicap list was headed handsomely by Mr. Burr who, with his allowance of fourteen, got well away from the handicappers, returning a net score of 80. On the second day Mr. Hutchinson, with a somewhat amended score of 83, was lowest *scratch* scorer, but still unable, with his penalty handicap of four, to cope with the longer handicapped, the winner turning up in Mr. Thursby, winner of the first day's play at Hunstanton, whose card showed a net 82. Mr. W. H. Game, the famous cricketer, was morally second, but technically disqualified owing to the ignorance of a local caddie who was carrying for him, the second prize thus going to Mr. W. H. Leslie with an allowance of twelve. Prizes given for play by foursome tournament under handicap, by Mr. W. H. Leslie, were won by Mr. P. V. Broke, in partnership with Mr. W. F. Richmond, who beat Mr. Albert Gray and Mr. Owen pretty easily in the final tie. Before leaving Brancaster Mr. Hutchinson, in a single with Mr. Gray, holed the course in 79—39 out and 40 in.

At the second summer meeting of the Felixstowe Club the best feature was Mr. S. Finch-Hatton's scratch score of 83 on the second day. At this he won both the Wimbledon medal for best gross score and also the handicap, Mr. E. Ray Lankester, with an allowance of 20 and net 83, coming second to him for the latter event. On the first day of the meeting the best gross scores were two of 89, returned by Mr. S. Mure Fergusson and by Mr. F. E. Faithful, but whereas the latter's allowance of three put him first on the handicap list, the former, with his big penalty of eight, was far from the top of the list, on which Mr. H. Frisby, with an allowance of 8, took second place to Mr. Faithful. Mr. Faithful, in spite of a reduction of his handicap to two, was second also on the Monday to Mr. A. W. Ramsay for the monthly challenge cup. The latter's net score, with his allowance of 13, was 84, whereas Mr. Faithful tied for second place with Mr. Redwood at an indifferent 90. The aggregate prize was taken by Mr. Faithful with 267 for three rounds, Mr. Ramsay coming second with 271.

Some while ago we had occasion to refer to a new course which, we were told, was being made at Westward Ho. It was then generally understood that the new course was to run across the Northam Barrows, cutting the present course at a right angle. Now, however, that the new course is announced as open for play we hear that it lies between the Royal Hotel and the sea. All who are acquainted with the lie of the land at Westward Ho will perceive at once that this new course is by no means on soil of the same character as that of the old and famous Westward Ho links. It is, in fact, on soil of a clayey consistency, and though excellent, likely enough, in the category of inland links, can never claim equal rank with those that are of the true sandy seaside quality. Nevertheless it is probable that they will prove a great additional attraction to the Royal Hotel, in whose grounds they practically stand. To all golfers of the old school who can remember the Westward Ho course in the days of its primeval glory, when it was the only seaside links in England, it will be a satisfaction to learn that the ground far out by the lifeboat-house, which had to be abandoned owing to a succession of sand-storms, is now again coming into play. The grass has reappeared in stretches which the sand had covered for years, and an extension of the course in that direction, which has lately been tried by way of experiment, has been received with great favour, especially by those who knew the old course and are glad to see the old features reappearing. The extension has the further advantage of leaving fewer holes into which the rush-beds enter as hazards. This form of hazard has comparatively few terrors to the *habitués*, to whom it is only too painfully familiar, but it is a sore trial to the innocent abroad who makes acquaintance with it for the first time. The Scottish professionals especially objected to the spear-like rushes on the occasion of the big tournament held at Westward Ho some few years ago.

The shores of the Moray Firth are busy in preparing a full golfing programme for the autumn. There are to be great tournaments on the course of the Moray Golf Club, both for amateurs and professionals, and money prizes for the latter and a twenty-guinea cup for the former are offered also by the members of the Nairn Club, with the further inducement to professionals of £5 guaranteed towards their expenses. A goodly number have already sent in their names, including the two Kirkcaldys, Herd, and Sayers. The last-named seems bent on keeping to himself the record of the extended course at North Berwick, as for years he held the record of the old course. He has now got the record of the present course down to 76, but this is still some 10 strokes or so above his lowest figures on the short course.

A strong field of East Lothian players turned out on the old Luffness course to do battle for the Hope Challenge Medal. The play was very close, and in the end Mr. Marcus Brown and Mr. Charles Blaikie tied at 79 for the medal, Mr. A. M. Ross, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Litster all tieing, at a stroke more, for second place.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the latest news, sent to any address within the United Kingdom, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE per week or ONE SHILLING per week to any address on the Continent.

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THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

SURREY v. KENT.

After their feeble displays last week it was very gratifying to the Surrey supporters to see their county in form again yesterday, when against Kent they occupied the wickets the whole of the day, putting together the big score of 363. Though not so bright as yesterday, the weather this morning was very favourable, and there was again a capital company present. It was twenty minutes to twelve when Kent commenced batting, Mason and Alec Hearne facing the bowling of Lohmann and Richardson. In Richardson's first over, with his score at 1 Alec Hearne was missed by W. W. Read at point. Runs came steadily, Mason making one or good hits, the first quarter of an hour's play producing 23 runs. The score was taken to 34 as the result of twenty-five minute's batting, when a beautiful ball from Richardson bowled Mason for 18. Rashleigh, who came next, soon made matters lively, and after cutting Lohmann for 4, drove Richardson nearly straight for 5, 50 appearing after half an hour's play. Having made 16 out of 25 in twelve minutes, Rashleigh was very well caught at mid on by Key.

SURREY.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. W. W. Read, b Bradley	12	Mr. K. J. Key, c Patterson, b Martin	11
Abel, c Kemp, b Bradley	168	Wood, not out	35
Hayward, b Wright	76	Lohmann, l b w, b Martin	3
Brockwell, c Patterson, b Wright	44	Richardson, c Wright, b Martin	9
Read (M.), c Mason, b Bradley	8	Extras	12
Lockwood, c Mason, b Bradley	33	Total	363
Mr. Leveson-Gower, b Martin	14		

KENT.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. J. R. Mason, b Richardson	18	Mr. W. H. Patterson, not out	4
Hearn (A.), not out	24	Extras	2
Rev. W. W. Rashleigh, c Key, b Lohmannn	16	Total	64

DERBYSHIRE v. LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire continued their first innings in this match at Derby to-day, and at 11.50 were all out for 177.

DERBYSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. L. G. Wright, b Briggs	1	Mr. G. G. Walker, c Smith, b Briggs	12
Mr. S. H. Evershed, b Mold	23	Bennett, c Briggs, b Mold	43
Bagshaw, b Mold	1	Porter, c Briggs, b Mold	11
Chatterton, b Mold	0	Brooks, not out	0
Davidson, b Mold	0	Extras	5
Storer, b Briggs	40	Total	144
Sugg (W.), b Mold	8		

LANCASHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Ward (A.), l b w, b Davidson	83	Briggs, b Davidson	0
Sugg, F., b Davidson	4	Mr. C. H. Benton, l b w, b Davidson	0
Paul, b Sugg	41	Smith, b Davidson	0
Mr. A. C. Maclaren, b Davidson	23	Lancaster, not out	5
Tyldesley, c Chatterton, b Walker	4	Extras	4
Baker, not out	10	Total	—174

YORKSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX.

This match was resumed at Leeds to-day. At twelve o'clock Yorkshire in their second innings had lost two wickets for 18 runs.

YORKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. F. M. Mitchell, l b w, b Wells	5	Lord Hawke, b Hearne	10
Mr. F. S. Jackson, c Macgregor, b Hearne	9	Mounsey, c Wells, b Hearne	17
Tunnicliffe, b Hearne	1	Hirst, not out	23
Brown, b Rawlin	9	Hunter, c O'Brien, b Rawlin	14
Denton, hit wicket, b Wells	18	Extras	3
Peel, c Stoddart, b Wells	9	Total	123
Wainwright, b Hearne	4		

YORKSHIRE.—SECOND INNINGS.—Mr. F. Mitchell, not out, 3; Lord Hawke, b Hearne, 2; total, 5.

MIDDLESEX.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. A. E. Stoddart, b Hirst	3	Mr. A. J. Webbe, not out	7
Mr. J. Douglas, b Jackson	29	Mr. C. M. Wells, c Tunnicliffe, b Hirst	2
Mr. G. Macgregor, b Hirst	0	Phillips, c Tunnicliffe, b Peel	15
Mr. R. S. Lucas, run out	0	Hearne, b Hirst	7
Rawlin, b Hirst	2	Extras	6
Sir T. C. O'Brien, c Hirst, b Jackson	23	Total	103
Mr. P. F. Warner, c Hunter, b Hirst	4		

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. NOTTS.

Play was continued in this match at Cheltenham to-day, and at 12.20 Gloucester were all out for 257. Grace, out, 119.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Dr. W. G. Grace, not out	113	Mr. G. L. Jessop, b Dixon	10
Mr. J. J. Ferris, b Jones	9	Mr. H. V. Page, b Attewell	9
Wrathall, c and b Attewell	11	Painter, not out	11
Mr. R. W. Rice, b Attewell	21	Extras	17
Mr. C. O. H. Sewell, c and b Attewell	8	Total	242
Mr. C. L. Townsend, b Dixon	33		

HAMPSHIRE v. WARWICKSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Captain Wynyard, c Lilley, b Santall	32	Dr. R. Bencraft, b Santall	11
Mr. A. J. L. Hill, b Santall	61	Mr. C. Robson, c W. G. Quaife, b Pallett	5
Barton, b Glover	3	Baldwin, b Santall	13
Captain Quinton, c Lilley, b Santall	17	Wootton, not out	0
Mr. H. F. Ward, c Glover, b Santall	11	Extras	15
Bacon, run out	21	Total	197
Soar, b Ward	8		

WARWICKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Richards, b Baldwin	4	Quaife (W. G.), not out	2
Diver, b Baldwin	12	Extras	1
Quaife (W.), not out	22	Total	— 41

The *Sportsman* tells us that the following cricketers have been definitely chosen to accompany Mr. Frank Mitchell to America—namely, N. F. Druce, R. A. Studd, W. W. Lowe, W. M. Hemingway, C. E. M. Wilson, H. M. Marriott, W. Mortimer, C. D. Robinson (Cambridge University), V. T. Hill (Somersetshire), H. A. Arkwright, F. A. Phillips, J. C. Hartley (Oxford University), and F. W. Milligan (Yorkshire). The party leaves Southampton next Saturday in the American liner *St. Louis*. The same journal also says that active steps are being taken in the matter of the selection of the next Australian eleven, which it is proposed shall leave Australia for England in March next under the management of Mr. Phil Sheridan. It is reported that the following players have been asked to join the team: George Giffen, Lyons, C. Hill, and Darling, South Australia; Iredale, Turner, Gregory, and possibly McKibbin, New South Wales; H. Trott, Johns, A. E. Trott, and Graham, Victoria; Eady, Tasmania. Johns will be wicket-keeper, with Hill as assistant. The only one who it is said has not yet been asked is McKibbin, whose selection will depend upon the form he exhibits during the forthcoming season.

THE ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

When racing was resumed at Southsea to-day in connection with the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, the weather was most unfavourable in every respect. A flat calm prevailed, the atmosphere was sultry, and showers fell at intervals, while a dense haze hung over the waters of Spithead. The first race for 40-raters for the Rear-Commodore's Cup was timed to start at ten o'clock, but at that hour there was hardly wind enough to carry the boats over the line. *Isolde* was the leading boat, followed by *Carina* and *Corsair*, while *Caress* was hung up coming out of Portsmouth Harbour, and was fully a mile from the starting line at gunfire.

BLACKCOCK SHOOTING.

The blackcock shooting season opened in Annandale to-day in excellent weather. Many sportsmen who had not gone to the moors for several days owing to the inclement weather are out this morning. Black game are not nearly so plentiful as formerly. It is believed that during the severe winter many hundreds of birds died on the higher moors, leaving but a small stock. There is only a moderate show of young birds.

SPECIAL CRICKET.

Kent.—105 for 3 wickets
Yorkshire—69 for 2 wickets
Notts.—11 for no wicket
Derbyshire.—43 for 2 wickets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN EX-M.P.

News has been received in London of a serious accident to Mr. John Daley, formerly M.P. for Cork. Mr. Daley, when alighting from the train at Sydney to attend one of Mr. Davitt's meetings missed his footing and fell between the platform and the last carriage. He received such injuries to his left foot as to necessitate amputation. His left hand also was badly injured.

We do not fancy that Mr. John Burns will stick to his challenge to the Sporting League to box, row, run, and jump any one of them, the boxing to be done first. As will be seen from our news columns, Mr. W. Allison, the hon. sec. of the league, has found him a gentleman who is prepared to take him on at this sporting competition. It will be remembered that the member for Battersea's brother, Alec Burns, was once a well-known professional boxer.

BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 16s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S Binoculars and Telescopes, Sole Makers of the "Officer of the Watch" Telescope, in use on all the vessels of H.M. Navy. Specially suitable for yachting and seaside use. Nickel-plated, covered with brown leather, price £2 10s. Illustrated Price Lists of Binoculars and Telescopes post free.
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Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

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£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide and Catalogue (259 pgs.) 3d., "How to Open a Cigar Store." £20 to £2,000. —Tobacconists Outfitting Co., 186, Euston-road, London. N. B.—Shopfitters for all trades Estimates free (50 years' reputation). Mgr., H. MYERS.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—Extra Steamer from SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.—The ss. SALIER, 3,300 tons, will leave Southampton on Saturday, 31st August, and is due in New York about 10th September. First-class Fares through from London, £12 10s. and £15 15s., including an excellent cuisine and good saloon accommodation. Passengers will leave Waterloo Station by the 9.15 A.M. train on the day of sailing, by special carriage, taking them alongside the Saloon Tender. For plans and particulars apply to Keller, Wallis, and Co., 22, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W., and 65, 63, and 67, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

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Special trip from Leith and Aberdeen on August 26th, by the spacious and handsome s.s. *ST. ROGNVALD*, includes a call at the picturesque Fair Isle, at Foula, with the highest cliffs in the kingdom, a sail round the whole west and east coast of Shetland famous for rock scenery—a call at Lerwick—and afterwards at Kirkwall in Orkney with its venerable cathedral.
Fare £5, including a liberal table.
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EXCURSIONS TO SCOTLAND.—The LONDON and EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S Steamers *Fingal*, *Iona*, and *Marmion*, all lighted by electricity, sail regularly EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, Wapping, for EDINBURGH (Leith), RETURNING from Edinburgh (Leith) EVERY WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY. Fares (including steward's fees), saloon, 22s.; second cabin, 16s.; deck (soldiers and sailors only), 10s. Return tickets (available twelve months), saloon 34s., second cabin 24s. 6d. CHEAP CIRCULAR TOURS and COASTING TRIPS, full particulars of which are given in company's time bills. For further information apply at the Wharf, to J. C. Gregory, or City office, 72, Mark-lane. Booking office, 102, Queen Victoria-street. G. W. Wheatley and Co., 23, Regent-street, T. Cook and Son, and H. Gaze and Son's agencies.

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For Times of Sailings, Fares, &c., apply to T. E. BARLOW, Manager, 50, King William-street, E.C.

THE LIFE-SAVING SOCIETY, 3, Clarendon-square, London. FUNDS are URGENTLY NEEDED to provide instruction, circulate information, and directions for the rescue of the drowning, by means of which last year thousands were taught the correct methods and a large number of lives were saved from drowning. Report and other information forwarded. Bankers; National Provincial Bank of England.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.
STRICTLY NON-POLITICAL.
Those interested in the security of the Empire and the maintenance of an adequate Navy, by which alone our safety, our food, and our trade can be ensured, are invited to join the Navy League. Subscribers of £1 1s. annually become members. Further particulars on application to the secretary, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.

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ENGAGEMENT RINGS, ORNAMENTS, BRIDAL GIFTS, &c., SPECIALLY SELECTED STONES,
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SPINK & SON, Manufacturing Goldsmiths and Silversmiths,
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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.M. THE QUEEN.

OUR NEW 1 oz. TINS ARE NOW ON SALE.
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
SWEET AND COOL. THE KING OF PIPE TOBACCOS. LOVELY AROMA.
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Owing to the Numerous Imitations of this excellent tobacco, we recommend smokers to see that they buy it in our 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. decorated Tins, secured by Patent Band.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and will CLOSE at or before 4 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1895.

THE CHERUBANG GOLD MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890. Capital, £100,000, in 99,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 10 founders' shares of £100 each, which are entitled to one-half of the net proceeds of the company, and will be issued to the vendor company as fully paid-up.

First Issue of 70,000 ordinary shares, payable—1s. on application, 1s. 6d. on allotment, 2s. 6d. on the 9th September, 1895, and the balance in calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. each at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

E. BERDOE-WILKINSON, Chairman of the Straits Development Company (Limited). Chairman.
Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch, D.L. (Messrs. Malcolm Kearton & Co.)
Lieut.-Col. W. T. Ellis, Rydes Hill House, Guildford, and Selangor, Straits Settlements.
Alfred Gaussen, Director of Henderson's Transvaal Estates (Limited), and of the Straits Development Company (Limited).
W. N. Toulmin (late Indian Civil Service), 2, Walpole-gardens, Strawberry-hill.

BANKERS IN LONDON AND SINGAPORE.—Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BROKERS.—Browning, Todd, and Whish, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, and Stock Exchange, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Foss and Leisam, 3, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem).—Arthur F. Austin.

OFFICES.—Throgmorton House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to purchase from the Straits Development Company (Limited) its interest in the Cherubang Creek and land adjacent thereto, being a portion of its property at Passoh, situate in the Negri Sembilan, one of the protected native states of the Malay Peninsula, and held by the company for a term of 51 years from the 30th October, 1891, subject to a royalty of 5 per cent. on gold and 8 per cent. on minerals raised or won.

The Passoh Concession which covers a large area has long been known to the natives as a gold producing district. Ancient alluvial workings abound on the property which is about 78 miles from the ports of Malacca and Dixon, from the former of which it is reached by 48 miles of road and 30 miles of jungle track, and from the latter by about 24 miles of railway, a like distance of road and 30 miles of jungle track.

One of the objects for which the Straits Development Company was formed was to prospect this Passoh Concession with a view to the sale of portions of it to subsidiary companies.

In pursuance of this object the present company—which it is anticipated will be the first of a number of similar enterprises on this large concession—has been formed to work the reefs discovered on the Cherubang Creek, and to develop the area acquired by the company, which is approximately six miles in length by one in breadth.

In November last, Mr. Berdoe-Wilkinson, the Chairman of the Straits Development Company, who resides in Singapore, secured for that company the services of Mr. Christie Palmerston, a mineral explorer, well-known in Queensland, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula, to prospect the Passoh property for gold-bearing reefs.

Mr. Palmerston has reported favourably on the property proposed to be acquired by the company and a copy of his report, which is very lengthy, so far as it relates to that property, and Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co.'s assay can be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors.

Mr. Berdoe-Wilkinson writes as follows to the directors of the company:—

"The Straits Development Company (Limited),
"Throgmorton House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.,
"17th August, 1895.

"Gentlemen,—As Chairman and Resident Committee of the Board of the Straits Development Company (Limited), I, in November last, engaged Mr. Christie Palmerston in Singapore to proceed to this company's concession at Passoh to prospect the said concession for minerals, and report upon it.

"In February of this year Mr. Palmerston reported the discovery of a reef on the Cherubang Creek on the Passoh Concession; he forwarded to me to Singapore a sample stated to have been taken from this reef, which sample was sent by me to the Government analyst in Singapore for assay, and yielded according to his certificate traces of gold and silver.

"In the same month Mr. Palmerston reported the discovery of a second reef on the Cherubang Creek; he forwarded to me to Singapore 111 lb. of ore, stated by him to have been taken from this reef, which sample I took to the Government analyst for assay, the result being, according to his certificate furnished to me, a yield of gold at the rate of 2 oz. 9 dwt. 9 gr. to the ton of mineral.

"On receipt of this certificate of assay I proceeded to Passoh, where I met Mr. Palmerston, by whom I was shown the reef, which had been opened up for a distance of forty-five feet. From this reef the sample of 111 lb. of ore before mentioned was said by him to have been taken.

"I saw ore taken by Mr. Palmerston indiscriminately along this reef. I saw it crushed in a mortar and washed in a dish, and I saw after every washing, without exception, gold remaining in the dish.

"In pursuance of my instructions to Mr. Palmerston, a bulk sample of over half a ton of ore was taken indiscriminately along this reef, this bulk sample was sent to Singapore by my orders, was shipped to London by the same steamer by which I myself travelled, and on arrival here was cleared by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., to whom the bills of lading had been forwarded.

"This bulk sample was opened on Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co.'s premises in the presence of Mr. Gaussen and myself. Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. were requested to assay it, and having done this, they forwarded a certificate to this company, which stated the yield of gold to be at the rate of 3 oz. 12 gr. to the ton of mineral.

"Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. were then requested by this company to have all the gold contained in the sample extracted from it, and having done this they furnished this company with a certificate, showing the produce of gold to be 1 oz. 18 dwt. 6gr. from the entire sample, the net dry weight of which they stated to have been 12 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb.

"Just prior to my leaving Singapore Mr. Palmerston, who had come there from Passoh by my instructions, handed me his report upon the Passoh Concession, including the Cherubang Creek, which report has been handed over by me to this company.

"You will please to understand that I am not a mining expert, and never saw a reef in my life until Mr. Palmerston showed me the one from which I saw ore taken on the Cherubang Creek as above stated.

"Mr. Palmerston was strongly recommended to me in Singapore as a competent and experienced mining expert, and a letter addressed to me in Singapore by this company, under date 28th December, 1894, states:—

"'It may be reassuring to you to hear that from inquiries made by Colonel Engledue as to Mr. Christie Palmerston, he has heard that he is a thoroughly reliable prospector and a first-rate man.

"From what I saw at Passoh, from what I have seen of Mr. Palmerston, as well as from the opinions I have heard expressed in regard to him, I believe his report to be true.

"Yours truly,
"EDMD. BERDOE-WILKINSON."

It will be seen by reference to Mr. Palmerston's report that the conditions are very favourable for a successful enterprise, and that there is ample timber and water on the territory.

The vendor company reserves to itself the whole of the founders' shares, which are entitled to one-half of the net annual income and to one-half of the proceeds of the territory, and carry a voting power to restrain sale or disposition of the property without the holders' assent. In addition thereto, the vendor company will receive for the property £30,000 in cash or shares, at the option of the company.

The working capital is £40,000, a sum considered sufficient to admit of mining where reefs have been discovered, and of further exploring the large tract of land to be purchased, in a thorough and business-like manner. It is intended to construct a road or cart tract on to the concession with as little delay as possible; the work will be done by the vendor company, but this company will pay the expenses thereof up to £2,500.

Arrangements have been made whereby the capital required is already assured; but, in compliance with the undertaking given to the shareholders of the Straits Development Company that an opportunity of applying for shares in this company would be afforded them, the entire issue is now offered for public subscription.

Mr. Berdoe-Wilkinson will join the board as chairman, and on his return to Singapore in the course of the next few months will have control of the company's interests in the East.

The vendor company pays all expenses up to allotment, and reserves the right to exchange its founders' shares for ordinary capital in the company equal to the amount of shares issued at the date of conversion.

The only contracts that have been entered into are as follows:—(*a*) Dated the 17th August, 1895, between the vendor company and this company; and (*b*) dated 17th August, 1895, between this company and Mr. E. Berdoe-Wilkinson, both of which can be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors.

Other contracts have been entered into by the vendor company and others as to the formation, registration, and guarantee of capital of this company, to none of which contracts is this company a party. Applicants for shares herein shall be deemed to apply with full knowledge of all such contracts and the dates thereof, and the names of the parties thereto, and to waive all further particulars thereof.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded, together with a remittance of 1s. per share to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, E.C.

If fewer shares are allotted than are applied for, the balance of the deposit on application will be devoted to the amount payable on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, brokers, or at the offices of the company, Throgmorton House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.

London, 17th August, 1895.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., and will CLOSE on or before the 22nd inst., for London, and at Noon the following day for Country Applications.

THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (LIMITED).—Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 28,000 shares will be taken by the vendors in part payment for the properties, and the remainder are now offered for subscription. Payable 2s. 6d. per share on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, 5s. on 16th September, and 10s. on 16th October.

DIRECTORS.

F. Walters Bond (Vivian, Younger, and Bond, London).
Norman C. Cookson (Cookson and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne).
Arthur H. Lancaster (Locke, Lancaster, and W. W. R. Johnson and Sons, Limited).
William Newall (Vivian, Gray, and Co.).

BANKERS.—Bank of Australasia.

SOLICITORS.—Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.

BROKERS.—Vivian, Gray, and Co., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.

AUDITOR.—W. B. Peat, 3, Lothbury, London, E.C.

MINE MANAGER.—J. H. Fawcett, Perth, West Australia.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*) AND REGISTERED OFFICES.—H. C. K. Stileman, 3, Lothbury, London, E.C.

THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (LIMITED).

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire and develop two gold mining claims in West Australia, situated in the Norseman District, about twenty miles north of Dundas and about 120 miles north of Esperance Bay.

The property has been reported upon by Mr. Merricks (a partner in the firm of Edward Riley and Co., of City-road, E.C., the well-known firm of metallurgists and mining engineers), upon whose report the following statements are based. Mr. Merricks considers that the property is a very valuable one, and that it will develop into one of the best on the Norseman field.

The blocks have been selected so that the greatest length is along the reef, the total length of the two blocks being about 440 yards, and the average width about 140 yards. Its average width is from two to three feet, and it has every appearance of being permanent in depth.

The bulk of the gold is fine, and fairly distributed in the quartz, and on the surface some very good coarse gold has been found. A main shaft has been sunk in the St. Agnes block, and at a depth of 60 feet a level has been started in a northerly direction. An average sample taken by Mr. Merricks from this drive gave an assay of 3 oz. 9 dwt. per ton fine gold.

The reef is constant down the shaft, and the value of the stone is very even, with the exception of that nearer the surface, where it is much richer, principally owing to the oxidation of the sulphides.

The gold is free, and so equally disseminated through the stone that practically the whole of it can be readily extracted by ordinary battery amalgamation.

THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (LIMITED).

Assays of six average samples taken from the property by Mr. Merricks have been made by Mr. A. Octavius Watkins, A.R.S.M., of the Assay Office at Coolgardie, under Mr. Merricks' directions, with the following results. Without taking into account No. 5, these as will be seen, give an average of 2 oz. 4 dwt. 23 gr. per ton:—

No.	Gold. oz.	dwt.	gr.	Silver. oz.	dwt.	gr.
1. Main shaft, 75 feet to 65 feet deep	1	19	14	0	4	10
2. Along 20 feet of drive at 60 feet level	3	9	1	0	7	2
3. Shaft, 55 feet to 45 feet	2	13	2	0	5	2
4. Shaft, 30 feet to 20 feet	1	16	2	0	3	22
5. Shaft, 18 feet to 19 feet	12	8	23	1	6	3
6. North shaft, top to bottom, say 15 feet	1	7	1	0	4	0

The cost of winning and treating the ore at the mine will, Mr. Merricks considers, come to about £3 per ton, thus showing that stone averaging 1 oz. of gold per ton should be sufficient to make a good profit. As better communication is established between the coast and these fields the cost will be considerably reduced.

The following cable was recently received from Mr. Fawcett:—

"Shaft has reached a depth of 90 ft., the width of reef is 3 ft. 6 in., rich ore; north drift on the 60 ft. level is in 50 ft.; south drift is in 15 ft.—ore is 2 ft. thick, and continues as rich as ever."

The price to be paid to the vendors, the British Prospecting Company (Limited) (under their contract with this company dated 16th August, 1895), is £35,000, payable as to £3,000 in cash and £28,000 in fully paid shares of the company. This will leave £24,000 for working capital, which the directors are advised is amply sufficient.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, and brokers, and at the offices of the company.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE for TOWN at 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, August 20th, and for the COUNTRY at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, August 21st.

THE EXPLORING AND GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) invite subscriptions for the undermentioned capital of

THE PROSPECTORS OF MATABELELAND (LIMITED) (RHODESIA).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893.

CAPITAL £200,000, in 200,000 shares of £1 each. Present issue: 150,000 shares, of which 85,000 shares are now offered for subscription.

65,000 shares are to be allotted to the vendors as part payment of the purchase-money, and the remaining 85,000 are now offered for subscription at par, to provide £35,000 for the payment of the balance of the purchase-money and £50,000 as working capital, leaving 50,000 shares for future issue, payable—

2s. 6d. per share on application.
2s. 6d. ,, on allotment.
5s. 0d. ,, two months after allotment.

And the balance in calls of 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

Roger C. Richards, Esq., 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., Chairman.
Robert Clement, Esq., late Acting Mining Commissioner to the Government of the Transvaal.
F. B. Grey, Esq., (Messrs. Brand, Cowen and Grey), London and Buluwayo.
A. S. B. Oakley, Esq., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Barrington Grove, Oxon.
Sir T. M. F. Parkyns, Bart., 27, Rosetti Mansions, S.W.

BANKERS.—Union Bank of London (Limited), 2, Princes-street, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Mullens and Bosanquet, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. R. B. Smith and Co., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
Messrs. Lamb and Tulloch, 121, West George-street, Glasgow.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Carnaby, Harrower, and Co., Chartered Accountants, College-hill-chambers, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—A. G. Charleton, Esq., M.E., Mem. of the North of England and American Institute of Mining Engineers.

LOCAL MANAGER IN SOUTH AFRICA.—R. R. Needham, Esq., Buluwayo.

SECRETARY (pro tem.) AND OFFICES.—Mr. A. Lowry, Dashwood House, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed with the object of purchasing, developing, and working certain gold claims, farms, and township building sites in Matabeleland, all of which properties are most favourably situated and are likely to prove of exceptional value, as will be evident from the various details subjoined and the reports which can be seen at the company's office, and also to acquire additional properties should it be deemed advisable.

The properties acquired (particulars of which are given in the reports accompanying the prospectus) consist of:—

500 gold claims, having a run of nearly 15 miles along the outcrop of several well-defined reefs.
3 selected farms, which have already been surveyed, comprising an area of about 30 square miles.
3 Buluwayo township building sites.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the bankers, brokers, or secretary to the company.

19th August, 1895.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

HEAD OFFICE:
63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Branch Offices in London: 60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.; 332, OXFORD-STREET, W.; 40, CHANCERY-LANE (Law Courts Branch), W.C.

SUM INSURED IN 1894, £393,622,400.

UNEQUAL VISION.

ABOUT eighty persons out of each hundred have some difference of focus between the two eyes, and yet wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike, thus continually straining and impairing their vision. Each eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by

MR. JOHN BROWNING,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN (Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Sixteenth Edition), at his only address—63, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., where he may be consulted personally, FREE OF CHARGE, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective vision.

The LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS will be OPENED TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 21st, and CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, 22nd, for London, and the following morning for the country.

THE CAR TRUST INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

DIRECTORS.

Edward Howley Palmer, Esq., Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co. (Chairman).
R. D. Balfour, Esq., Messrs. James Capel and Co., 5, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
R. H. Glyn, Esq., director of the Bank of British North America.
T. Carmichael, Esq., Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co.
G. F. Baker, Esq., President First National Bank, New York.
H. A. V. Post, Esq., Messrs. Post and Pomeroy, New York.

MANAGERS.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co., London and New York.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Vivian, Gray, and Co., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, 5, Bank-buildings, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.—Windsor Berry, Esq., 1, Gresham House, E.C.

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

ISSUE of 25,000 £5 PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES. The directors are prepared to receive subscriptions for the above 25,000 £5 per Cent. Preference Shares of £10 each at £10 5s. per share, being the balance of the 50,000 authorized. Payable as follows:—

£	s.	d.	
0	10	0	on application.
2	0	0	on allotment.
2	10	0	on 30 September.
2	10	0	on 31 October.
2	15	0	(including the premium) on 30 November.
10	5	0	

Payment in advance of calls will be received immediately on allotment or any date that an instalment is due, and interest will accrue from dates of payment.

When paid up, the shares will be converted into stock, and will then rank pari passu with the existing preference capital, having the same preferential rights both as to capital and interest.

THE CAR TRUST INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The capital of the company is £1,000,000, in	
50,000 £5 per cent. preference shares of £10 each (including the present issue ...	£500,000
50,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, £2. 10s. per share paid ...	500,000

(The remaining liability of £7 10s. per share, being reserved, can only be called up in the event of liquidation.) There is also £375,000 £4 per cent. debenture stock, and a further £125,000 is authorized by virtue of the present issue of preference shares.

The average revenue of the company for the five years ending 15th July, 1894, after providing for debenture interest, was £38,692 5s. 1d., and for the year ending 15th July, 1895, was ...	£40,124	5	0
The amount required to pay interest on £250,000 preference stock is ...	12,500	0	0
Leaving a balance of ...	£27,624	5	0

available to meet the £12,500 interest on the present issue, without taking into consideration the income to be derived from the further capital to be invested.

In addition to paying the debenture and preference interest, the company has paid dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for five consecutive years, and has a reserve of £22,000.

Applications are to be made on the form accompanying the prospectus.

In case of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Failure to pay any of the instalments when due will subject previous payments to forfeiture.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.; at the offices of the company; and of their brokers, Messrs. Vivian, Gray, and Co., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, London.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—Overlooks Leigh Park, commanding grand sea views, comprising highest and choicest land in the locality, within five minutes' of Leigh Station. Abundance of good water free. THE LAND CO. will SELL by AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, August 21, at 1 P.M., in Marquee on Westcliffs, 163 FREEHOLD PLOTS of various sizes, 18 ft. to 40 ft. frontages, liberal depths, fronting Marina and Westcliffs. Good roads without charges. Sand free to builders on this estate. Tithe free, and Land tax is redeemed. Ten per cent. deposit and balance sixteen quarters. Free abstracts and free deeds. Special train, Fenchurch, 11 A.M., 2s. 6d. return. Lunch and plans free. LAND CO., 67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C. Land sales every four days.

Almost without reserve.

BELTINGE BAY.—CLEARANCE SALE.—250 FREEHOLD PLOTS. Runacre Drive, Rowland Hill, and Richmond Promenade. Highest, best, and cheapest land in England. THE LAND CO. will SELL above by AUCTION, in Marquee, Beltinge, Herne Bay, MONDAY, August 26th, at 1 P.M. Special train, 4s. Lunch free.—LAND CO., 68, Cheapside.

The LIST will CLOSE TO-MORROW (Wednesday) for London, and on THURSDAY for the Country.

PRINCE'S GOLD MINES (LIMITED), Luipaardsvlei, Witwatersrand, South African Republic. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890. Capital £130,000, of which £50,000 is to provide working capital, in 130,000 shares of £1 each. Payable, 1s. on application, 4s. on allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 5s. per share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

Right Hon. Lord DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY, Chairman.
Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Routledge, Chairman South Luipaardsvlei Gold Mines (Limited).
Edmund Stanley, Esq., 5, Sevington-street, Sutherland-avenue, W.
*E. R. Cummins, Esq., Director Graskop (Limited).
*Being interested in the sale will join the Board after allotment.

LEGAL COMMITTEE.

L. Loewenthal, Esq. } Johannesburg.
W. T. H. Frost, Esq. }

BANKERS.—The London Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Lothbury Office, 6, Lothbury, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Read and Brigstock, 5, Austinfriars, E.C., and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITOR.—E. Shirley Parker, Esq., 26, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

SECRETARY.—W. R. Caldwell Moore, Esq., F.C.A.

OFFICES.—Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire an important block of 36 surveyed mining claims, each of about 60,000 square feet, covering about 51 acres, known as Prince's claims, and situated in the south-eastern portion of the Farm Luipaardsvlei and extending into the Farm Witpoortje, about eleven miles from Johannesburg, on the Witwatersrand Goldfield in the South African Republic.

As will be seen from the map enclosed with the prospectus, this property is situated on the east of and immediately adjoining that of the Luipaardsvlei Estate and Gold Mining Company, on the north of the South Luipaardsvlei Gold Mines (Limited), and on the south-west of the Rip Gold Mining Company properties, the latter company being a reconstruction, under influential French auspices, of the Fern Company, with the addition of several adjoining properties. It is also in close proximity to the properties owned by the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the Violet Consolidated, West Rand (which has absorbed the Champ d'Or Deep Level, Teutonia, and other blocks), and other well-known properties.

The reports hereinafter quoted (full prints of which accompany the prospectus) show that these claims are traversed by the "Fern series of Reefs," including the Ethiopian, Treasury, and Battery Reefs, which have yielded such excellent returns on the neighbouring properties—that the results obtained from the working of the Fern Reef prove that it runs from three to five feet in thickness—that samples taken at various points show from 12 dwt. upwards per ton, and that a crushing of 500 tons from the former Fern Company's mine gave a yield of 425 oz., or say 16½ dwt. per ton. This is considerably higher than the average result obtained from most of the Witwatersrand Mines, many of which pay handsome dividends on a yield of 10 dwt. or less.

The deep levels of the reefs now worked by the Champ d'Or and West Rand Companies, owing to the position of this property and the inclination of the reefs, should be struck at a depth of about 1,000 ft., thus giving this block a special and largely-increased value as a deep level property, apart from the fact of its containing some of the richest outcrop reefs on the Rand.

The facilities for working are great, as the railway is within about one mile and a-half, thus ensuring the supply of cheap fuel, timber, and other necessaries, while the water supply in the locality is ample and never failing.

The following extracts are from a report by Mr. J. J. Hamilton, the well-known mining engineer:

"The Fern Reef is from three to five feet thick, and is considered to be very constant in its course and regular in its returns. The pannings from this reef gave from 12 dwt. upwards, and the latest crushings of which I have been informed gave a return of 423 oz. from 500 tons crushed.

"A short distance to the north of this block lie the claims of the Gold Fields of South Africa and those of the Violet, Champ d'Or, and Teutonia Companies. The deep levels of the valuable reefs existing in those properties will undoubtedly be found at a reasonable depth on this block.

"To sum up—This block contains, either near the surface or at a reasonable depth, several of the best-known veins of banker in the Randt series, abundance of water, and a cheap and certain supply of fuel, and economical working must ensure large returns for the capital employed in the works necessary for opening it up and extracting the gold."

Mr. J. B. Garbe, A.M.G.M., an experienced French Engineer on the Rand, states as follows:—

"An examination of the reefs which are opened and worked on the neighbouring properties (West Rand, Rip, Luipaards Viei above mentioned), allows me to affirm that the reef known as the Fern Reef runs across the claims now under report; and, furthermore, that the other reefs of the Fern series—viz., Ethiopian, Treasury, and Battery reef, will be found at a depth of, say, 200 to 300 feet on the northern boundary of the claims.

"I am well acquainted with the locality, and have no hesitation in affirming the presence of these reefs on your property.

"As a matter of fact, the numerous claims now incorporated in the two big new companies above-mentioned, viz., the West Rand and the Rip, have been taken up and floated on the same prospects and indications as are found on your claims, without work being done, and on account of the perfect geological proofs of the presence of the reefs.

"Value of the reefs. The value of the Fern Reef is well proved, the last crushing giving 16½ dwt. on the plates."

The company intends to vigorously work the Fern Reef, and for that purpose to erect the necessary plant for crushing and treating the ore by amalgamation and the cyanide process. An estimate of the revenue to be expected from the operation of twenty stamps shows, after deducting an ample amount for working cost and contingencies, a profit of close upon £50,000 per annum.

The price to be paid for the property under the contract hereinafter mentioned is £30,000, payable as to £15,000 in cash, and as to the balance either in cash or fully-paid shares, or partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares, at the option of the directors, subject as provided by the said contract, leaving 50,000 shares available for working capital.

For contracts, &c., see full prospectus.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the brokers, solicitor, and of the secretary at the offices of the company.

London, August, 1895.

TO LET.—Handsome FURNISHED APARTMENTS for Gentleman, 30s. per week.—A., 36, Great Russell-street.

LONDON BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

BRIGHTON.—Cheap First Class Day Tickets. EVERY WEEKDAY from Victoria 10.5 A.M. Fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.

EVERY SATURDAY from Victoria 10.40 and 11.40 A.M., from London Bridge 9.25 A.M. and 12.0 noon. Fare 10s. 6d., including admission to Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.

EVERY SUNDAY from Victoria 10.45 A.M. and 12.15 P.M., calling at Clapham Junction. Fare 10s.

BRIGHTON AND WORTHING AND BACK FOR THREE SHILLINGS.—EVERY SATURDAY and MONDAY from Victoria 8.25 a.m.; Clapham Junction 8.30 a.m.; from London Bridge 8.30 a.m., calling at New Cross, Forest Hill, Norwood Junction, East and South Croydon; from Kensington (Addison-road) 8.10 a.m., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea.

Returning by certain Evening Trains same day only.

WORTHING.—Cheap First Class Day Tickets from Victoria every Weekday 10.5 A.M., every Sunday 10.45 A.M. Fare, including Pullman Car between Victoria and Brighton, Weekdays, 15s. 6d., Sundays, 15s.

Every Saturday Cheap First Class Day Tickets from Victoria 10.40 A.M. Fare 11s.

PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.—WEEK-END CHEAP TRAINS EVERY SATURDAY from Victoria 1.0 P.M.; Clapham Junction 1.5 P.M.; from Kensington (Addison-road) at 12.45 P.M., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea; from London Bridge 2.30 P.M., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and West Croydon. Returning by certain Trains the following Tuesday only.

Portsmouth Town and Southsea, Fare 6s. 4d.

For Isle of Wight connections and through Cheap Return Tickets for 4, 8, or 11 days see Handbills.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, BEXHILL, EASTBOURNE.—EVERY WEEKDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria 8.10 and 9.30 A.M., London Bridge 8.5 and 10.5 A.M., New Cross 8.10 and 10.10 A.M., Norwood Junction 8.25 and 10.0 A.M., East Croydon 8.30 and 10.30 A.M., Kensington (Addison-road) 9.10 A.M., calling at West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea; Clapham Junction, 8.15 and 9.35 A.M. Returning by any train the same day.

Special Day Return Tickets, 15s., 10s. 6d., and 6s.

The Eastbourne Tickets are available for return the same or following day, and from Friday or Saturday to Monday.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—EVERY WEEKDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria 9.30 A.M.; Clapham Junction 9.35 A.M.; Kensington (Addison-road) 9.10 A.M.; from London Bridge 9.25 A.M.

Special Day Return Tickets, 10s., 7s., 5s. 6d. Returning by any train same day only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE, through the charming scenery of Normandy, to the Paris terminus near the Madeleine.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN. Two Special Express Services (Week-days and Sundays).

London to Paris (1 and 2)		(1, 2, 3)
Victoria ... dep.	10.0 A.M.	8.50 P.M.
London Bridge ... ,,	10.0 ,,	9.0 ,,
Paris ... arr.	6.55 P.M.	8.0 A.M.
Paris to London (1 and 2)		**(1, 2, 3)**
Paris ... dep.	10.0 A.M.	9.0 P.M.
London Bridge ... arr.	7.0 P.M.	7.49 A.M.
Victoria ... ,,	7.0 ,,	7.50 ,,

Fares—Single: First, 34s. 7d.; Second, 25s. 1d.; Third, 19s. 7d. Return: First, 65s. 3d.; Second, 42s. 3d.; Third, 35s. 3d.

A Pullman Drawing Room Car runs in the First and Second Class Train between Victoria and Newhaven. Powerful Steamers with excellent Deck and other Cabins. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.

Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest on the Continent.

BRIGHTON AND PARIS.—In connection with the Day Express Service, a Special Train for Newhaven Harbour leaves Brighton 10.30 A.M. Returning at 5.20 P.M.

CAEN FOR NORMANDY AND BRITTANY.—Via Newhaven and Osborne. The only direct Route.

THREE PASSENGER SERVICES WEEKLY. From London every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

From Caen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Fares—Single: First, 27s.; Second, 21s.; Third, 13s. Return: 1 Week, 30s; 2os.; 15s.—2 Months 38s.; 32s.; 20s.

FOR full particulars see Time Books. Tourists' Programmes and Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-end Offices, 28, Regent-street, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings; City Offices, 8, Arthur-street East, and Hays' Agency, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate-circus; and Gaze's Office, 142, Strand.

(By Order)
A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

ELECTRIC LAUNCHES at greatly REDUCED RATES for the remainder of the THAMES SEASON. QUOTATIONS FREE for HOUSING LAUNCHES during the off season, with special care of accumulators, motors, etc.; also for REPAIRS of all descriptions. THE IMMISCH ELECTRIC LAUNCH CO. (Ld.), Platt's Eyot, Hampton, Middlesex, and 49, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

FLATS (self-contained), quite new, three, four, five, and six rooms, and bath room (hot and cold). Sanitation excellent. Overlooking central garden (two acres) for tenants. Tennis courts. West district. Rents £50 to £75 per annum inclusive.—W. H. GIBBS and Co., 3, West Kensington-terrace (nearly opposite West Kensington Station), W.

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS desiring to largely increase their income should write for our New Manual, sent post free, handsomely illustrated, showing how investments of £5 and upwards can be made to produce many times ordinary interest with only ordinary business risk.

DOUGLAS, HUNGERFORD, and WILLIAMS, 5, Copthall-buildings, Copthall-avenue, London, E.C.

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